

Atkins plan to give Ulster more power

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Proposals to return some political responsibilities to Northern Ireland are to be outlined in Parliament today by Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, as MPs are asked to authorize the continuation of direct rule in the province for another year.

Mr Atkins's ideas have been kept secret because in the past new political initiatives from Westminster have been damaged by heavy criticism even before being announced. But he has rejected any idea of substantially increasing the powers of the district councils. Nor are fresh elections to a new provincial assembly contemplated in the near future.

Still, Mr Atkins remains wedded to the principle of devolving political power and to pursuing discussions with Northern Ireland political parties on how to achieve that, in spite of the opposition of the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party.

Mr Atkins is convinced of the need for political development in Ulster, and for the politically isolated in helping run the province's affairs, such as an advisory council of politicians.

Today's debate is the one occasion in the parliamentary year at Westminster for a full discussion of Northern Ireland's political future. This time there is a certain eagerness, brought on by uncertainty among MPs, on either side of the House, about how the views of the Labour Party are changing.

In spite of Mr Michael Foot's assurance yesterday that unification of Ireland could only come by consent, there are signs that other influential figures on the Labour side may be changing their position.

In particular, Mr James Callaghan, the former prime minister, has been telling friends at Westminster that he plans a major intervention in today's debate. He is said to have suggested that the time has come for a fresh look at the Government's traditional guarantee that there can be no change in the constitutional position of Northern Ireland without the consent of the majority of the population there.

Vital guarantee to population

This guarantee has been the basis of Northern Ireland policy for both Conservative and Labour governments, including Mr Callaghan's own. In Whitehall it is regarded as vital still for the reassurance of Northern Ireland's Protestant population, and the prospect of a senior figure as Mr Callaghan questioning it has excited some nervousness.

It remains to be seen, though, what words Mr Callaghan will choose.

Today's debate will also concern renewal for six months of the Northern Ireland Emergency Provisions Act—the basis of the courts which sit without juries in Northern Ireland to try those charged with terrorist offences.

Mr Foot and the Labour front bench will urge today that the Government should set up a judicial inquiry into the Act, to make sure that civil rights are being properly protected. But the Government intends to resist this proposal.

In Whitehall it was made known that Mrs Margaret Thatcher was anxious to meet the new Taoiseach soon. The Anglo-Irish study groups, set up at the last summit with the former Irish Prime Minister, Mr Charles Haughey, cannot continue further without ministerial direction.

Contempt blow to Government

The Government was defeated in the Lords when an amendment was carried against the advice of Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, which would make it a contempt to disclose, solicit, or obtain anything taking place in a jury room. The amendment, carried by 76 votes to 41, a majority of 35 against the Government, came during Lords consideration of Commons amendments to the Contempt of Court Bill.

Bank lending under scrutiny

A parliamentary study group has been established to assemble evidence for an attack on bank lending policies. It was set up because of the belief that industry has been handicapped by excessively short-term lending policies, and is to report by the autumn.

Mandlikova and Lloyd in final

Chris Lloyd, of the United States, will play Hana Mandlikova, of Czechoslovakia, in the final of the women's singles at Wimbledon tomorrow. Yesterday Mrs Lloyd beat another American, Pamela Shriver 6-3, 6-1.

State aid for parties urged

Political parties should receive aid from public funds to match their subscription income, a committee of the Hansard Society proposes.

Iranians held

Fifty left-wing guerrillas were arrested for plotting to blow up the Iranian parliament in Tehran. The new leader of the Islamic Republican Party said they were arrested after a gun fight.

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Begin hopes to form coalition next week

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, July 1

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and Dr Joseph Burg, the leader of the National Religious Party (NRP), who met tonight to discuss the possibility of forming a government, are agreed that a new coalition could be formed by next week.

Dr Burg told reporters after the meeting it was likely that the political link between the Likud and his party would continue. He added that the Tami party of Oriental Jews, which is predicted to win two seats, may also join such a coalition.

Earlier it had been thought that Tami and NRP might have problems in sitting together round the same Cabinet table. Later a high-level Likud source expressed confidence that Mr Begin would be able to form a new Government with between 63 and 64 supporters in the 120-seat Knesset.

Conclusive results of the poll are expected from tomorrow when the National Election Commission tallies the votes and apportion seats according to the percentage each party won nationally.

After the most indecisive election result in recent Israeli history, intensive negotiations began today designed to form a coalition with a majority in the Knesset. The political bargaining is expected to last for at least two weeks.

Although computer forecasts still gave the Labour Party a one-seat lead over the ruling Conservative Party, there was a wide agreement among all parties that Mr Begin stands much the best chance of forming the next administration.

With 49 seats predicted for Labour, 48 for Likud, and 11 for the two main religious parties, senior members of the opposition concede that it would be easier for Likud to reconstitute the existing coalition than for Labour to form a new one.

Labour officials were speculating that a new Likud coalition may well be too unstable to last out its term of office. But by today all Labour optimism for a return to power encouraged by early computer predictions, had evaporated.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, still insists that he would try to form a coalition, but his staff have decided that the party will make no further comment about its chances until the result is known.

Mr Begin told his cheering supporters that he would form the Government of Israel for the next four and a half years. As a result of the election, the Likud can command an absolute majority among members of the Knesset.

Political observers pointed out tonight that until the final votes—including those from the Army—are counted, precise figures are unreliable as changes of a seat or two in either direction remain possible.

What did seem certain was that the next Israeli government will have to live with an extremely vulnerable parliamentary majority.

It is understood as part of the effort to entice the NRP, Mr Begin is prepared to offer the party the Ministry of Education and interior portfolios it holds in the present administration. In addition, Dr Burg is expected to stay on as chief of Israel's delegation on the Palestinian autonomy issue.

In addition, the Likud package is also expected to include pledges to introduce religious-oriented social legislation, to maintain government finance for religious institutions such as schools and to uphold the religious law on civil marriage.

Israeli politicians argued that Labour was unable to offer a similar price for religious backing because of the anti-orthodox views of some of its members, and of other coalition partners it would have to recruit. These were expressed on a number of occasions during the campaign.

As the coalition building continues, the next official move after the final votes are counted will come from President Yitzhak Navon who, over the next two weeks, will call in the leaders of the Knesset factions for consultation.

No 'obey' promise by Lady Diana

There will be a break with tradition at the royal wedding on July 29 at St Paul's Cathedral when Lady Diana Spencer will not promise to obey the Prince of Wales.

The wedding service, details of which were announced by Buckingham Palace yesterday, mainly follows the 1981 Alternative Marriage Rite of the Church of England, drawn up in 1928. That service, unlike the 1662 version, permits the bride to exclude the promise to obey her husband.

Princess Anne, who married Captain Mark Phillips in 1973, and the Queen, who was married in 1947, both said they would obey their husbands. The Very Rev Dr Edward Carpenter, Dean of Westminster Abbey where both couples were married, said he was delighted with the break with tradition.

"Marriage is the kind of relationship where there should be two equal partners and if there is going to be a dominant partner it won't be served by this oath. I think this is much more Christian."

Since the introduction of the new service it has been common practice to exclude the promise to obey and it is understood that Prince Charles and Lady Diana have discussed the question at some length with Dr Robert Rundle, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The promise that Lady Diana will be to "love him, comfort him, honour and keep him, in sickness and in health". The service, which starts at 11 am and will last for one hour and 10 minutes, also has a strong ecumenical flavour.



North meets South: Mr Roy Jenkins, campaigning for the social democrats in Warrington, is given a pensioner's view on a by-election issue. (SDP makes the running, page 2.)

Heath attacks economic policies and moves to curb unions

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, attacked the Government's economic policies today, saying they were "a disaster" and "a threat to the country's future". He also announced moves to curb unions.

Recalling the experience of his government after the 1971 Industrial Relations Act, Mr Heath, in remarks which will clearly embarrass the Government as ministers consider a new bill for the next session of Parliament, argued that the Government's policies were "a disaster".

Mr Heath, standing in at short notice for Professor J. K. Galbraith, the American economist, delivered an address entitled "The British Economy: Strategies for Renewal" in which he bitterly criticized the Government's "incomprehensible policies".

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is done again. Will businessmen again say they are sorry but this will strain their relations with the unions and do not propose to use it?

In that case the Government would have used up a lot of parliamentary time and created a situation of tension for something that industry would not use. "There is no point in going on doing that," he said. "I would leave it where it is for the reason I do not think industry will back any change."

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Universities told of severe cuts

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The social sciences and subjects allied to medicine are worst hit in severe cuts for the universities to be announced by the Government today.

Five universities are to have their student numbers cut by more than 15 per cent by 1984/85. They are: Aston, Bedford, Bradford, Hull and Strirling.

In a confidential letter sent to all vice-chancellors last night the University Grants Committee says that subjects allied to medicine are to lose a quarter of their students over the next three years, most of that falling on pharmacy, while the social sciences are to suffer "a substantial reduction" in student numbers with the aim of improving the staff student ratio and strengthening the opportunities for research.

Overall, universities will lose 11 to 12 per cent of their income in grants and home student fees by 1983/84, and five per cent of their home students by 1984/85.

As foreshadowed in *The Times* last week, some will have their grant cut by more than 25 per cent; others, not necessarily the same ones, will lose more than a fifth of their home students.

In a covering letter to all universities the UGC says that it envisages a worsening of about 10 per cent in the average unit of resource, that is the average cost per student, including some decline in all universities. That should be borne in mind, it says, when universities are considering the committee's guidance on individual subject areas.

Details of the cuts and how each university has fared will be announced by Mr. Mark Carls, Secretary of State for Education and Science, in a Commons written answer this afternoon.

A significant increase in resources has been allowed for retraining, part-time, extra-mural and adult education. The number of medical students is to be kept at its present level. The UGC says, however, that it is "no longer able to increase in grant funds to enable universities to offer clinical medicine the protection it has hitherto enjoyed."

Dentistry is to suffer a less than average cut in resources, and student numbers are to be kept at their present level pending the results of the review now being undertaken. Mathematics, engineering and technology, and business studies are all to have a slight increase in student numbers. The arts are to have a slightly greater than average cut.

There is no firm guidance on education which is under review by the Government's Advisory Committee on the Supply and Training of Teachers. The UGC says that it expects there will be some reduction in numbers, but further guidance will be offered in time for 1982/83.

In biological sciences, the UGC says that important new developments should be supported, but that those developments would be "to some extent at the expense of other aspects" of the biological sciences.

No university is totally exempt from the cuts. The UGC talks of a "significant variation" in the advice to individual universities about the degree of worsening of their unit of resource.

Even Oxford, for example, has been told that it must reduce its home students slightly, and make financial cuts in some specific departments.

The agency pointedly emphasized the Afghan declaration that "the interests of Afghanistan cannot be discussed, let alone decided, without the participation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan or without its knowledge."

The Tass report, dated Washington, went on to repeat the Soviet position that they were ready to discuss the situation "around" Afghanistan either with or separately from security in the Gulf. But only the international aspects of the Afghan problem could be discussed.

This report appears to rule out any chance that Lord Carrington's proposals will prompt a change of heart here. However, several recent western visitors here, including a delegation of American congressmen who spoke to Soviet officials yesterday, have claimed to detect a Soviet readiness to look for a way out of the present impasse in Afghanistan.

Mr Brandt, who today had talks with Mr Boris Ponomarev, a senior candidate member of the Politburo, and Mr Vadim Zagladin, an influential foreign affairs specialist, has spent a large part of his visit here discussing Afghanistan.

Tass said the only basis for a negotiated solution leading to a withdrawal of Soviet troops lay in Kabul's proposal last year that called for direct talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan and Iran.

Chancellor warns state industries of greater external regulation

By David Blake and Anne Warden

Radical changes in the Government's approach to state-owned industries were foreboded by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech to the right-wing Salisbury Group last night.

His speech was backed up earlier in the day by Mr David Howell, Energy Secretary, who defended the Government's latest intervention in the running of state industries—the bid for the British National Oil Corporation to sell off its £200m share in the Wyth Farm oil field in Dorset.

The Chancellor said that the Government is now considering three ways of making state-owned industries more open to market disciplines—greater external regulation and control on efficiency, breaking up nationalized corporations into regional units, and the sale of private ownership.

Sir Geoffrey's speech was designed to give a boost to the Government's privatization programme, which has run into trouble lately.

He warned his audience that handing over parts of the public sector to private enterprise "is less than some armchair advocates realize". He listed Government progress to date in selling off some of the subsidiaries of state companies and said that plans to split up the British National Oil Corporation in the autumn would allow the Government to introduce private equity.

But he pointed out that "it is simply not possible to privatize any and every publicly-owned company as the state of a pen". It was important, he said, to wait until market conditions are right, he said, likening the Government's position to a company which wants to float off a subsidiary.

It made sense to hold on to companies such as British Airways because they would fetch far less now than they would when their profits had recovered.

The other main problem, he said, was state ownership of natural monopolies like gas and electricity.

He attacked the view that, because these companies are bound to be monopolies, they have to be publicly-owned to protect the consumer.

The high prices they charged did not benefit the public purse. Instead, they encouraged "over-manning, generous pay settlements, and malinvestment."

Sir Geoffrey's unusually outspoken criticism is the latest round in an increasingly bitter battle between the state industries and the Government on limitations on their investment.

Dealers wanted to see if the Bank of England would take a more active role in supporting the pound. The Government's policy to date has been that it would not order intervention by the Bank of England to resist market trends.

But while the fall in the pound improves the competitiveness of United Kingdom industry in international markets, it also raises the cost of imports and puts the Government's counter-inflation policy under pressure.

Sterling was also weak against other European currencies. Its index against a basket of currencies fell 1.0 to 93.1. Persisting downward pressure on oil prices was being offered as "the main explanation."

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Sterling slips to new low against dollar

The pound slipped below \$1.90 in New York last night, its lowest level against the United States currency for three years.

In London, sterling had fallen by 23 cents to \$1.9330 as the dollar continued to make progress against most leading currencies.

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State aid plan to double political parties' income

By Our Political Staff

A proposal that political parties should receive aid from public funds to match their subscription income was put forward yesterday in a report from the Hansard Society, the independent parliamentary study group.

A committee headed by Mr Edmund Dell, the former Labour Cabinet minister, says it is desirable to restrain the growing dependence of the main political parties upon institutional support, which is not only unhealthy, but can lead to a dangerous polarisation of political attitudes, and so distort democratic choice.

Aid from public funds should depend upon a party's popularity, the committee says, and it proposed that for every £2 contributed to a political party at local level, a matching payment of £2 should be made by the state to the party's central headquarters. The aid would be a limit of £5m a year paid out, and a limit to each party.

To achieve a maximum grant, a party would have to secure contributions from nearly one in 12 of those who had voted for it at the previous general election.

On the basis of votes cast in the 1979 general election, the parties would have become entitled to the following maximum sums:

Conservative, £2,275,000; Labour, £1,921,000; Liberal, £714,000; SNP/PC, £100,000. Total, £5,000,000.

To qualify for aid a political party would have to have secured 12½ per cent of the vote in at least six constituencies, or had at least two MPs elected, or had one MP elected, and received not less than 150,000 votes nationally.

The committee rejects the idea put forward in 1976 by the Houghton committee, set up by the last Labour government,

which recommended cash grants to party organisations at levels governed by each party's electoral support. The Hansard Society committee says it did not see why the state should protect parties from the financial consequences of falling membership, or from the inability to attract support. Nor could it agree that political parties should be singled out for protection against inflation.

But it said that unless parties had enough money for their activities, democracy could not function efficiently. Its proposals offer many advantages. It would encourage the parties to broaden their appeal and seek new members; to seek a large number of small donations rather than a small number of large donations.

The committee hoped that public support of the proposed pattern would also encourage contributors to participate in politics, and join political parties.

If local parties could attract more members, they could again become lively and responsive, and would not be dominated by a small number of old faithfuls or unrepresentative activists.

"The scheme provides the parties with aid only if they succeed in persuading individuals to contribute. It therefore avoids one of the dangers of unconditional aid, since it ensures that aid cannot be used to shore up parties which the public does not wish to support", the committee says.

The Liberal Party welcomed the report yesterday. The Labour Party's commission of inquiry, which reported last year, said that the introduction of state aid should be a piece of legislation as it was essential for the continued functioning of the political parties and for the health of the democratic system.

Cost of Civil Service £8,336m last year

By Peter Hennessy

It costs each man, woman and child about £3 a week to support the running costs of the Civil Service. Before a single benefit is paid, parliamentary question answered, Bill drafted, weapon procured or Cabinet minute typed, according to figures published by the Government for the first time yesterday.

A White Paper on efficiency in the Civil Service prepared by the Civil Service Department showed that the salaries, pensions, accommodation and overheads of Whitehall and its outstations consumed £8,336m of public money in 1980-81.

As part of their drive for greater efficiency and economy, the Government has decided to publish the White Paper as an interim report on progress achieved in moving towards their goal of a slimmer, more effective government machine. The document was due for release before Easter, but the department originally was sensitive to the irony of appearing at a time when a large part of the Government's revenue-raising apparatus was paralysed by industrial action, as it still is.

In a preamble to the White Paper, Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, wrote: "It is a matter of great regret that the dispute over pay has interrupted progress. Damage to particular services will be made good and this is bound to take time."

"Morale and public confidence have been set back and will have to be painstakingly rebuilt. The Government's objective remains the same: a Civil Service commanding the respect of the public and the pride of those who work in it."

The White Paper's analysis of Civil Service running costs is a new venture designed to assist ministers and permanent secretaries in achieving a tighter grip on the management of manpower and money in their departments.

The document also announced the Government's decision to make departments pay for accommodation and other services formerly provided free of charge by the Property Services Agency. The object of the change is to make ministers and senior officials more aware of the overheads they incur. Efficiency in the Civil Service, Cm 823, Stationery Office, £2.10.

Drive to slim DoE, page 3

Pressure by union for all-out strike

By Donald McIntyre

The largest Civil Service union will this morning press for an all-out strike on the ground that it is the only way left of persuading the Government to increase its 7 per cent pay offer for 1981.

The executive of the Civil and Public Services Association last night agreed to go for all-out action rather than continue the increasingly costly strategy of selective strikes.

Mr Alistair Graham, the union's deputy general secretary, said: "We shall want to analyse very closely whether there will be sufficient money to sustain continued selective action."

The Civil Service unions yesterday stepped up industrial action by revenue collection staff with the aim of blocking payment of corporation and other tax liability to be £12,500m during the coming month.

The council of Civil Service unions will be advised by Mr William Kendall, its secretary general, to give evidence to the inquiry under Sir John Megaw. It will consider whether to continue selective strikes or to opt for an all-out stoppage favoured by most members, consulted by the largest union, the Civil and Public Services Association.

The council, nevertheless, faces a real dilemma today. Some union leaders will question whether that level of financial support can be sustained while others will want to know how many of the £50,000 white-collar civil servants would take part in an all-out strike of at least two weeks.

Mr Andrew Phillips, aged 41, the solicitor who advises listeners to the Jimmy Young Radio 2 programme on legal problems, has been chosen as the prospective Liberal parliamentary candidate for Gainsborough.

Diary, page 12

Communists make inroads into Labour

Power at the top

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Communists in the trade union movement are setting their sights on becoming fully active within the Labour Party after their most successful season of political activity for years.

With only the railwaymen and the miners still on the conference circuit, Communists and their allies are counting the gains on issues such as unilateral disarmament, the boycott of the 1980 Employment Act and the campaign to propel Mr Wedgwood Benn into the Labour deputy leadership.

Years of sedulous activity in trade union elections have put an increasing number of Communist Party members into positions of power and responsibility in the labour movement, and their presence could be a critical factor in the leadership battle.

At its most obvious, the communist influence can swing huge block votes for Mr Benn, as it did in the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, whose 200,000-strong vote is almost certain to go to the left candidate because of a executive decision involving three Communists last week.

But almost as important as far as the Communist Party is concerned is the campaign to retain the Wembley special conference formula for the Labour Party electoral college which gives the unions the biggest say in choosing leader and deputy leader.

"Other key planks in the Communist manifesto" are unilateral disarmament, withdrawal from the EEC, a vast extension of nationalisation, free collective bargaining and opposition to incomes policy, and root and branch hostility towards the Government's labour law reforms.

Communist Party militants persuaded policy-makers in the country's second largest union, the Amalgamated Engineering Workers, not to accept a standstill for secret ballots at the start of the conference season.

Since then they have claimed credit for unilateralist votes at the steelworkers and elsewhere and the growing demand from unions for outright withdrawal from the EEC. Free collective bargaining is practically universal policy.

The communists' advances in the unions are out of proportion to their numbers, and

probably owe as much to the strong reaction against the Conservative Government as to the attractiveness of Communist Party policies.

The same line goes into each union from the Communist Party industrial department, and in the words of Mr Bert Ramelson, a former industrial organizer: "An idea floated by the Communist Party early in the year can become official Labour Party policy by the autumn of the same year."

The next phase of party strategy is to win the lifting of the ban on Communists being members of the Labour Party so they can take their places as delegates. A campaign to end the ban is to be launched.

Some unions, such as the miners, send Communists as delegates to the Labour conference and they take part in pre-conference delegation meetings on how the National Union of Mineworkers vote should be cast but they cannot sit in the hall.

But all Communists are instructed to pay the Labour political levy, and Mr Michael Costello, the Communist Party's national industrial organizer,

said yesterday: "When Mr Frank Chapple casts his vote at the Labour Party conference this will include the votes of Communists in the electricians' union."

The real problem is that Communists are unfairly discriminated against. Communists are active in the Labour Coordinating Committee, a political pressure group

that supports Mr Benn and is seeking to extend the radical changes won in the party into the unions. Party members, including Mr Derek Robinson, are attending the communist conference in London on July 14 and two leading Communists, Mr Ken Gill of the engineering union, and Mr Michael McGeahy, of the miners, are sponsors of the event.

COMMUNIST PRESENCE IN LABOUR PARTY AFFILIATED TRADE UNIONS	
General Secretary	Ben Rubner, Furniture, Timber & Allied Trades (FATAT)
Asst General Secretary	George Gurr, Sheet Metal Workers' Union (SMWU)
President-chairman	Ken Gill, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW)
Vice-president	John Scott, AUEW (engineering section)
Asst Vice-president	Ken Spectman, AUEW (construction section)
President of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM)	Mr Terry Marshall, Tobacco Workers Union
President of the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE)	Mr Kenneth Styles, Union of Communication Workers
President of the National Union of Journalists (NUJ)	Bill Hockley, Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers & Firemen (ASLEF)
President of the National Union of Teachers (NUT)	Arthur Ulling, Union of Construction, Allied Trade & Technicians (UCATT)
President of the National Union of Marine Workers (NUMW)	George Denny, AUEW (construction section)
President of the National Union of Shipbuilders (NUS)	Michael McGeahy, National Union of Mineworkers
President of the National Union of Transport & General Workers' Union (TGWU)	Victor Selvey, Transport & General Workers' Union
President of the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE)	UCATT—Three (Arthur Ulling, Hugh O'Carry, Jack Henry)
President of the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE)	NUJ—Four (John Whelan, Nottinghamshire, Jack Collins, Kent, and George Pegg, & Wales)
President of the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE)	NUJ—Four out of 25 (Victor Selvey, George Kirby, Peter Fussy and Eric Richmond)
President of the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE)	ASLEF—Two out of nine (Bill Rensley and Charles Hodgson)
President of the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE)	Also: Sheet Metal Workers' Union; Tailors & Garment Workers' Union (TGWU)
President of the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE)	Influence among national officers: AUEW (Tess); FATAT; AUEW (engineering); NUM
President of the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE)	"Broad left" influence: ASLEF; UCATT; TGWU.
President of the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE)	Member of the TUC General Council

Railmen seek cuts in overtime to save jobs

From David Felton, Labour Reporter, St Andrews

Britain's largest rail union is to launch a campaign to persuade its members to reduce excessive overtime working so that new jobs can be created in the industry.

The average amount of overtime worked by British Rail's 250,000 employees is more than ten hours a week. The National Union of Railwaymen's conference in St Andrews was told yesterday that eliminating all overtime would lead to 20,000 new jobs being available.

Mr Sidney Weighell, the union's general secretary, said that railway staff worked 35 per cent of their rest days and that there were more than 10,000 vacancies in the industry.

Mr Weighell said: "Overtime is inefficient, it creates tension and strain at work and has damaging effects on morale, performance and absenteeism. Overtime also increases reliance on the introduction of new technology when the steel and wage packers has become dependent upon working additional hours."

The conference yesterday agreed to pursue a reduction in the working week but pulled back from a commitment which was demanded by left-wingers for the early introduction of a 35-hour week. Delegates also

instructed union negotiators to seek a substantial pay increase in negotiations next year, when the Government intends to restrict pay rises to 5 per cent.

Mr Weighell pledged that the 167,000-strong NUR would play its part in negotiations on changes in working practices but only on the understanding that other sections of the industry would do the same.

There had been calls earlier in the conference for the basic minimum of the lowest grade railway worker to be raised to £90 a week from the present £88.75. There was also a demand that if the claim was thrown out by British Rail, the union should take strike action in conjunction with its "single linkage" partners in the National Union of Mineworkers and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

That move was defeated by the union leadership after Mr Weighell appealed to delegates not to tie his hand in next year's pay negotiations.

British Rail has refused to increase a 7 per cent pay offer to rail workers this year in response to a 15 per cent claim. The results of an arbitration hearing are expected in the next few weeks.



Cardinal O'Flaherty celebrating Mass on Clapham Common before 5,000 people.

Cardinal proclaims ecumenist Plunkett

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Speaking in the presence of a casket containing the headless body of his predecessor Oliver Plunkett and on the 300th anniversary of his execution, Cardinal Tomás O'Flaherty, Archbishop of Armagh, praised the spirit of tolerance between Protestants and Catholics which he had stood for in a time of persecution.

Oliver Plunkett, canonized in 1975 by Pope Paul VI, was condemned to death for treason on evidence arising from the Titus Oates plot, and executed at Tyburn in London on July 1, 1681. The false witness against him, Cardinal O'Flaherty recalled at yesterday's commemorative mass in London, was given by nine Irish Catholics, four of them priests. The case was exposed as a fabrication immediately afterwards.

Cardinal O'Flaherty said that during St Oliver's time as Archbishop of Armagh, he had been constantly attacked from within the Roman Catholic church for being too friendly to Protestants. He had a friendly relationship with the Church of Ireland Primate, and with other leading Protestants in Ireland. "We can claim him as an ecumenist three centuries before his time."

With Cardinal Hume and a large assembly of Roman Catholic bishops and priests from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Cardinal O'Flaherty celebrated Mass before a crowd of about 5,000 on Clapham Common, south London.

A message from the Pope was delivered during the Mass.

The body was brought from Downside Abbey, Somerset, by hearse on Monday.

IRA KILLER NOT TO BE HANGED

From Our Correspondent

Peter Rogers, aged 36, the Belfast IRA man who was due to be hanged in the Irish Republic on July 9 for the capital murder of a policeman, last night had his death sentence commuted by President Hillery.

The President, on the instructions of the Irish Government, substituted a 40-year sentence and ruled that it should be served without remission.

The policeman was shot dead when he stopped a van driven by Rogers which was carrying explosives. Police have since published that the bombs were to be shipped to Britain for a bombing campaign last Christmas.

Belvoir coal ruling may be deferred

By John Young

A decision on whether to allow development of the Vale of Belvoir coalfield, in Leicestershire, is not expected until next week at the earliest.

The most likely verdict is thought to be that the planning application by the National Coal Board should not be rejected out of hand but should be reconsidered at a later date.

The subject is apparently not on the agenda for today's Cabinet meeting and when an announcement is made it will not be presented as a collective Cabinet decision. Despite its national implications, the report of the inspector, Mr Michael Mann QC, will be treated as dealing with a normal planning appeal, and the decision will be issued in the usual way by letter from Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to the applicant.

However the fact that the report has been with Mr Heseltine since last December clearly indicates that the matter is not being left solely to him. Among other ministers with a direct interest are Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr David Howell, Secretary of State of Energy.

There is also speculation about the attitude of the Prime Minister whose home town, Grantham, lies close to the Vale and was the scene of the inquiry.

The Duke of Rutland, owner of Belvoir Castle and one of the leading opponents of the proposed development, yesterday dismissed reports of its rejection as pure speculation.

Nevertheless both the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board issued further warnings about the possible effects of rejection. The NUM begins its annual conference in Jersey next week, and its secretary, Mr Lawrence Daly, said it would "fight all the way" to reverse an adverse decision.

Ivory dog sold for £23,880

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A tiny Japanese ivory carving of a smiling dog, with jet inlaid eyes, secured one of the highest ever auction prices for a net-suke when it sold for £48,000, or £23,880, at Christie's in New York on Tuesday. It would have proven the bargain of the season, for Christie's original estimate on the piece was only \$400 to \$600.

The engaging little dog bears the signature of the eighteenth-century Kyoto-school carver, Okamoto. So popular were his animal carvings, particularly his guinea pigs and horses, that they were copied in their thousands by later artists—especially in the nineteenth century. The copiers thought nothing of adding Okamoto's signature, sometimes with considerable skill.

Christie's New York catalogue, an expert with specialist knowledge of Japanese art, has assumed that he was handling one of these later copies. As a safety measure Mr Peter Buffon from the London office flew to New York before the sale; he changed the cataloguing or estimate or both on half a dozen times.

He set a revised estimate on the piece at \$15,000 to \$25,000 and it was bought by Oriental Treasures, a dealer from Hawaii.

A mid-nineteenth-century net-suke of a standing tiger had its estimate revised upwards from \$1,500-\$2,500 to \$6,000-\$8,000 but this was still short of the mark. It sold for \$17,000, or £8,457, also to Oriental Treasures.

The sale included both Chinese and Japanese works of art and ended with 28 per cent unsold out of the £698,512 total.

DAILY STAR READER PROFILE

I like to read the Daily Star for its sports coverage not just the golf report—but because it tells me about all sport.

NICK FALDO
Leading British Golfer

DAILY STAR

In a year, Daily Star sales for June '81 have soared 49% to a record breaking 1,585,000* copies a day—up 134,000* copies over last month.

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Scarman rejects plea to halt Brixton inquiry

By Lucy Hodges

Lord Scarman was asked yesterday to recommend to the Attorney General that all charges arising out of the Brixton riot be dropped, or to halt his inquiry into the riot until all criminal proceedings had been completed.

The application was made by Mr Rudy Narayan, the black lawyer acting on behalf of the Brixton Legal Defence Group, who said that otherwise those charged with offences arising out of the riot (there are well over 500 defendants) could not be assured of a fair trial.

Mr Narayan complained that the police had rehearsed their inquiry evidence and that much of it was unchallenged because the black youths were not there to give their sides.

He claimed that Lord Scarman's decision to go into private session yesterday to hear evidence about the incident which sparked off the rioting on April 11 was an admission of the danger to defendants.

Lord Scarman refused the application. He said: "I can only say there is a great difference between an admission and a precaution." He had decided to go into private session as a precaution.

The press and public were then included while the inquiry heard the evidence of four witnesses in private. They were called to tell the inquiry about what happened outside S and M Car Hire in Atlantic Road when

two plain-clothes policemen questioned a mini-cab driver.

Other witnesses have said that a crowd built up as the man's car was searched. People shouted abuse at the police officers and eventually a youth was arrested. Violence then broke out. The arrested youth is now bringing an action against the police.

Yesterday morning the inquiry heard evidence from the Rev Graham Kent, a Methodist minister in Raiton Road, Brixton, who said allegations were circulating in the area that police sold and planted drugs seized in raids. Those were common rumours.

He said he had stood among a group of young people watching a drugs raid on a house the week before the riot. "One kid told me: 'Don't worry, vicar. It will all be out on the streets in the morning.'"

Mr Kent also said that white residents believed the front-line (Raiton Road) had not been cleared of crime because police did not want it cleared up.

Asked whether he believed the police had a lot to answer for over the riot, the minister said: "At certain points of the evening I was glad of the police: that my house was not burgled and my wife not raped."

But he said he was also disappointed that for some of the evening his street was left unprotected and some of his friends were held at knifepoint.

Council of RSPCA to examine report

By Hugh Clayton

Leaders of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals yesterday abandoned their attempt to stop the society's governing council examining an independent report covering the alleged misuse of funds.

But they managed to secure a strict curbs on the estimation, including a threat to expel from the RSPCA any council member who leaked the report's contents.

The leadership capitulated after delegates at last Friday's annual meeting of the society voted to postpone acceptance of the 1980 financial report until the whole council was satisfied with the report.

It was prepared by independent auditors and covered allegations leaked last year about the misuse of funds by senior members. A study of the allegedly intrusive and repressive behaviour of the society's officers to those chosen for 1980.

News of the surrender, came in the form of a statement read at yesterday's closed meeting of the council. It was directed from the retiring elected officers to those chosen for 1980.

The statement said that legal action contemplated against one or more council members by senior members of RSPCA staff was still being actively pursued and reminded members of the seriousness of the position.

When the auditors' report is presented at the next council meeting in September all 23 members will be expected to sign an undertaking not to leak it. Numbered copies will be distributed to the 23 and taken from them after debate.

The statement was given on behalf of the four retiring officers by Miss Janet Fookes, chairman of the council for 1980/81, and Conservative MP for Plymouth, Drake.

The acceptance of defeat by Miss Fookes and other leaders who did not want the report to be seen by the whole council was a victory for the militant faction in the RSPCA.

However, the new chairman is Mr Alan Clark, a Conservative MP and a supporter of the traditionalist policies pursued by Miss Fookes.

Protest at BBC cut swells

By a Staff Reporter

Protests about the Government's decision to cut the BBC transcription service, which provides British radio programmes to more than a hundred foreign countries, have been coming from affected organisations in Britain and abroad.

Particular unhappiness was expressed yesterday among British music festivals, for whom the service has provided an international showcase.

Mr Jeremy Tyndall, organizer of the Cheltenham Festival of Music, said the transcription service recorded a large number of concerts at Cheltenham. "The broadcasts abroad help bring people to the festival, I am sure the spin-off is not inconsiderable."

There was also an indirect benefit in that the broadcasts built up the prestige of the festival.

Mr John Fisher, the administrative director of the Bath Festival, said he was very unhappy about the decision. "It is going to hurt Bath in the longer term."

Speaking at a former broadcast, he also expressed concern for some of the recipient countries. "They probably get through the BBC the best cultural fare they are going to be offered. I don't think the politicians have the remotest idea of the damage they are causing."

The BBC external services said protests had been received from radio stations all over the world. "We have received messages from the United States, Australia and Qatar. One station in New Zealand made a particularly poignant plea: 70 per cent of its programmes come from the BBC."



Pressing attentions: The Prince of Wales passing journalists at his visit to Newcastle.

Scrumming around the Prince

From Alan Hamilton, Newcastle upon Tyne

Lady Diana Spencer's birthday, heavy showers, and the undivided attention of 68 cameras and reporters notwithstanding, the Prince of Wales visited Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday to tour an exhibition on teaching disabled people.

His visit coincided with the issue of a complaint through the Palace in recent weeks, and the Prince is known often to be irritated by the zealous exertions of cameramen.

There were a few signs of intrusive camera work during yesterday's visit, probably because it took place in a provincial city and did not involve Lady Diana.

At one stage, as the Prince crossed the pavement to enter Newcastle Polytechnic walled in

by a phalanx of journalists, a number of women in the crowd shouted "Oy, move!"

For yesterday's visit, 18 journalists were allowed to move freely with the royal party; another 50 were allotted fixed positions along his route.

Mr John Doubray of the Central Office of Information, who was in charge of press arrangements for the visit, said: "There are occasions when we simply have to limit the numbers."

"We try to make the photographers kneel down. But for every person in the crowd whose view is obscured, there will be 1,000 people glad to see the picture in the paper."

Frankly, amateur photographers are often more of a problem.

Music programme for St Paul's

By John Witherow

The following is the music to be performed at the royal wedding at St Paul's.

Before the service, Mr Christopher Dearney, organist of St Paul's Cathedral, and Mr John Scott, assistant organist, will play music by Arthur Bliss, Benjamin Britten, Geoffrey Bush, Edward Elgar, Herbert Howells, Michael Tippett, Ralph Vaughan Williams and Malcolm Williamson.

During the Queen's procession, Mr Dearney will play his arrangement of the *Rondeau* from "Abelard" by Henry Purcell and during the procession of the Bridegroom, he will play a *Trumpet Tune* by Purcell.

At the arrival of the bride, a fanfare will be sounded by the state trumpeters at the west door: *Royale* by Major W. Jackson, former Director of Music, the Life Guards.

During the procession of the bride, the *Trumpet Voluntary*

by Jeremiah Clarke, will be played by Mr Dearney with the orchestra conducted by Sir David Willcocks, Director of the Royal College of Music.

The following hymns will be sung during the service: *Christ is made the sure foundation* by Purcell and *I saw to thee, my country* by Gustav Holst from Jupiter in the Planets Suite.

The following anthems will be sung by the choir of St Paul's Cathedral and the gentlemen and children of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal: *Let the people praise thee, O God and I will glad*. The choir will be joined in this anthem by the fanfare trumpeters of the Royal Military School of Music.

The responses, written by Mr Dearney for the service, and sung by Rev Michael Moxon, Sacrist of St Paul's, will be conducted by Richard Popplewell, who will also conduct the *Amen* by Orlando Gibbons following the blessing.

The National Anthem in a new setting for choir, congregation and orchestra by Sir David Willcocks, will be sung by all after the blessing.

During the signing of the register, the *March from the Occasional Oratorio* by Handel will be played after which the choir will sing the *Te Deum* and the chorus *Let their celestial concerts all unite* from the oratorio *Sansone* by Handel will be sung by Kiri te Kanawa and the Bach Choir, with John Wallace as solo trumpet, John Scott on organ continuo and the orchestra conducted by Sir David Willcocks.

A fanfare *Rejoicing* played by the state trumpeters will greet the bride and bridegroom as they begin to move from the sanctuary to the west door of the cathedral.

Finally, the orchestra under Sir Colin Davis will play *Pomp and Circumstance March No 4* in G by Sir Edward Elgar and *Crown Imperial* by Sir William Walton.

Timetable for the royal wedding

The following is a detailed timetable for the Royal Wedding at St Paul's on July 23:

10.00 am: Buckingham Palace and St James's Palace
10.05 am: A car procession of junior members of the Royal Family will leave St James's Palace.

10.14 am: A car procession of foreign guests will leave from Buckingham Palace.

10.20 am: The bridegroom and pages will leave by car from Clarence House.

10.22 am: The Queen's carriage procession will leave Buckingham Palace.

10.30 am: Carriage procession of the bride and groom will leave Clarence House.

10.35 am: The carriage procession of the bride will leave Clarence House.

10.40 am: General congregation seated. Between 10.40 and 10.50 am: Arrival of the bride and groom at St Paul's Cathedral.

10.55 am: Arrival of the carriage procession of the bride and groom at St Paul's Cathedral.

11.00 am: The service begins. The inside procession of the bride and groom begins. The Queen's carriage procession.

11.05 am: Arrival of the carriage procession of the bride and groom at St Paul's Cathedral.

11.10 am: Ecclesiastical procession.

Between 10.40 and 10.50 am: Guard of honour and steps lining party in position.

10.55 am: Bodyguards stop off. 10.55 am: Military Knights of Windsor stop off.

10.55 am: Arrival of car procession of the bride and groom at St Paul's Cathedral.

11.00 am: Arrival of bridesmaids and pages.

11.05 am: The Dean and Chapter, with the Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury, in position at the west door.

11.08 am: Arrival of the Lord Mayor.

11.10 am: Arrival of the Queen's carriage procession. The Queen's carriage procession inside the cathedral.

11.15 am: Arrival of the carriage procession of the bride and groom at St Paul's Cathedral.

11.20 pm: Arrival of the carriage procession of the bride and groom at St Paul's Cathedral.

11.25 pm: Arrival of the carriage procession of the bride and groom at St Paul's Cathedral.

11.30 pm: Arrival of the carriage procession of the bride and groom at St Paul's Cathedral.

11.35 pm: Arrival of the carriage procession of the bride and groom at St Paul's Cathedral.

11.40 pm: Arrival of the carriage procession of the bride and groom at St Paul's Cathedral.

11.45 pm: Arrival of the carriage procession of the bride and groom at St Paul's Cathedral.

11.50 pm: Arrival of the carriage procession of the bride and groom at St Paul's Cathedral.

11.55 pm: Arrival of the carriage procession of the bride and groom at St Paul's Cathedral.

Heseltine starts new drive to slim DOE

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, announced an initiative yesterday which he hopes will sustain his two-year campaign to slim down the Department of the Environment and the Property Services Agency and to raise their efficiency.

Between them the department and the agency represent one of Whitehall's biggest spenders and employers.

At a press conference Mr Heseltine agreed that at this point in the Government's life it would be all too easy to run out of steam when searching for economy. He was developing, therefore, a new system of analysis to enable him to make an independent judgement on whether cuts suggested by his Civil Service advisers were the only ones available.

"There are very substantial economies to be achieved if we do what is going on," Mr Heseltine said. The press conference marked the launch of *Minis II*, the second of the management information systems for ministers' publications, whose compilation he had pioneered.

Minis efforts Mr Heseltine detailed breakdown of the workload, priorities and manpower of all his divisions under his command.

Minis I enabled Mr Heseltine to cut the manpower of the DOE

and PSA from 52,452 to 43,660 in May, 1979 to 43,660 in April, 1981, though that included 765 staff transferred to the Department of Transport.

He emphasised that it was not merely the lower ranks who had been affected. Eight under-secretaries and 17 assistant-secretary posts had gone and more would follow.

One of the main reasons for the reduction in his ministerial team of himself and seven colleagues as the breadth of the department's work meant that there was pressure for each of them to do, he said.

His initiative involves combining the work of *Minis* on manpower with the annual public expenditure survey cycle.

One of the main reasons for the reduction in his ministerial team of himself and seven colleagues as the breadth of the department's work meant that there was pressure for each of them to do, he said.

Minis II can be read at the DOE library in Marsham St, Westminster, or purchased directly from DOE, Room N8/01, 2, Marsham St, London SW1P 3EB, price £100.

Whitehall women's jobs inquiry

By a Staff Reporter

The Civil Service has set up an internal inquiry into the way in which women civil servants are treated. It is asking for evidence on discrimination, career opportunities for women and how a job can be combined with a family.

The inquiry was set up after years of agitation by Women in the Civil Service, a group of about 300 who were determined that the position of women civil servants should be taken seriously.

Many of the women I have talked to feel there is indirect discrimination in promotion," Ms Hilary Bauer, a principal at the Department of the Environment who is also sitting on the inquiry, said. There are very few women in the senior jobs, she added.

Ms Bauer said she suddenly realised when she became a principal that there was only 8 per cent of women at that level. "This is absolutely shocking," she said.

Women make up 75 per cent of clerical officers in the Civil Service, 35 per cent of executive officers, but only 15 per cent of higher executive officers and less than 6 per cent of the higher grades. There are no women in the secretaries and only four deputy secretaries are women.

The inquiry is looking at those statistics and trying to produce reasons for the imbalance. Its specific terms of reference are to review the development of employment opportunities for women in the non-industrial Civil Service since the Kemp-Jones report of 1971 and to make recommendations.

There is some dispute about the extent to which the Kemp-Jones proposals to improve things have been implemented. Women in the Civil Service says they have not and that the inquiry should not get too bogged down in that question.

There is a more widespread concern that the committee is making very slow progress and not grappling with the important issues. The six Civil Service unions are unhappy that the inquiry is being run by the Civil Service Commission in Bransford House and not by the Civil Service Department.

Women in the Civil Service says the main issue to be tackled is how to adapt the Civil Service to the modern day, people wanting to combine a career and parent hood.

IN BRIEF

Jury warned on press reports

The trial of 11 men accused of plotting to further the aims of the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force was unexpectedly adjourned in the High Court in Glasgow yesterday. The trial judge, Lord Ross, said the trial would resume today. A question had arisen regarding the inaccuracy of certain press reports.

He told the jurors that their verdict must be based on evidence they had heard, not on anything they might have read in newspapers.

VIP 'scroungers'

The Government was yesterday urged to end financial support for VIP lounges at British airports. Mr George Foulkes, Labour MP for South Ayrshire, tabled a series of Commons questions about the special facilities which cost about £2,000 a day.

Poison case remand

Two boys aged 14 and 15, accused of stealing poisonous cadmium chloride from the school laboratory and administering it to schoolmates, were remanded into local authority care for a week at Hull Juvenile court yesterday.

Jail for rates refusal

Mrs Heather Church, aged 40, a nurse of Glanrafon, Mallow, Co Wick, was yesterday jailed for 28 days by Magistrate's court for refusing to pay her rates. She admitted owing Montgomery District Council £83.

No further education

Forty-four per cent of Britain's 16-year-olds leave school and do not have any form of further education, an English Speaking Union education conference at Cambridge was told yesterday. The figure is the worst in Europe.

Girl climber dies

Miss Ann Renfrew, aged 20, of Sands Point, New York, was killed in a fall on Ben Nevis on Tuesday. She was the daughter of Mr Glen Renfrew, managing director of the Reuters news agency.

Hook pins boy's leg

Kevin Mudd, aged 10, of East Crescent, Stockbridge, South Yorkshire, was pinned to the ground for 30 minutes yesterday by a grappling hook which skewed his leg during a tug-of-war game.

£3m Middle East order for Plessey

By Henry Stanhope

A British company has won a £3.3m order to update Soviet radar sets in an undisclosed Middle East country. The customer may be Egypt or more probably Libya.

The contract has been secured by the Plessey Radar Company which has already carried out improvement work on Russian electronic installations in about 12 Third World countries.

The countries, mainly in the Middle East and Africa are those who were supplied with Soviet aircraft and radar sets in the 1950s and who have since, for one reason or another, fallen out with their former mentors.

Plessey's experience was originally developed on old Russian sets which were in need of modernization. But the latest contract involves work on a modern three-dimensional system.

Plessey says it has been given approval by the Foreign Office because the equipment supplied is no longer classified. Even so it includes an identification Friend or Foe (IFF) system and the means of interpreting radar signals in terms of range, height and speed. Plessey regards itself as among the finest concerns in the world at producing this kind of advanced equipment.

Several years ago British Aerospace refurbished a number of Mig aircraft for the Egyptian air force after President Sadat's quarrel with the Soviet Union and his subsequent rapprochement with the West. The Israelis, of course, were highly skilled in using captured Russian equipment during their conflicts with the Arab world, and during the 1973 war had a factory which specialized in converting Russian-made tanks.

Britain likes to judge all armaments deals in their merits without adhering to a fixed policy. Whether or not an export licence is granted by the Foreign Office depends upon the nature of the equipment as well as upon the purchaser.

In a case of this kind the Foreign Office takes into account the benefit to Britain of forming closer relations with a country which has previously been considered as belonging to the Soviet camp.

MP fighting for figures on disabled

By Pat Healy

Proposals to reduce centrally collected statistics on disabled people and their services are wrong and self-defeating, the Minister for the Disabled, Mr Morris, said yesterday.

The Minister for the Disabled, Mr Morris, said yesterday that the House of Commons tonight.

If they had been implemented 20 years ago, the main source of information on disabled people in the community would not have been produced, and each benefits for them would not have been introduced, he said.

Mr Morris will attack the proposals, made by a review team under the guidance of Sir Derek Rayner, the Prime Minister's Whitehall efficiency expert, in the adjournment debate in the House of Commons tonight.

He said last night that many of the benefits he introduced as Minister for the Disabled had been based on the internationally renowned Amelias Harris survey of disabled people, produced in 1971 and now in need of updating.

The proposals have been criticized widely, and Professor Sir Claus Moser, former director of the Central Statistical Office, has likened the Rayner report's attitude to statistics to judging the need for paper clips.

Mr Morris will point out tonight that none of the relevant organizations were consulted, and will suggest that the Rayner report was concerned only with cutting costs at the expense of the collection of accurate statistics.

Disabled people are also warned today that the limited gains they have made in the past 10 years may be taken away because of spending cuts. The Office of Health Economics has said that the loss of thousands of disabled people not receiving the full range of community care offered under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, which Mr Morris has introduced as a private member's Bill.

It suggests that better social research and policy analysis should be available to Parliament in order to help transform political attitudes, specifically through the establishment of an Institute of Social and Social Services research.

Polytechnic official

A man with no "A" levels or degree became the paid vice-president of Sheffield Polytechnic Students' Union, a court was told yesterday. He failed to become president when his qualifications were investigated for the first time.

But at Sheffield Crown Court yesterday Judge Michael Walker directed the jury to find Brian Morris, aged 27, of Cardiff, not guilty of two charges of dishonestly obtaining remuneration of more than £3,257 from the polytechnic, and one of attempting to obtain money by deception.

He said the prosecution case was that Morris, who called himself Ray Davies at college, had deceived the authorities by pretending he was on an English degree course.

Morris pleaded guilty, however, to three offences of obtaining overdrafts totalling £534 from the National Westminster Bank. He was given a 12-month prison sentence, suspended for two years.

Whitelaw rejects plea to review Cliff cases

By Our Crime Reporter

The Home Secretary yesterday again refused to investigate cases involving the evidence of Dr Alan Cliff, the forensic scientist criticized by Scottish appeal judges, to publish information on trials he attended.

Mr William Whitelaw, answering written Commons questions, said it was not practicable to supply the information. He told Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke on Trent, South, that he did not contemplate a general inquiry and referred him to a letter he had written saying that an investigation would not be appropriate.

Last month Mr John Prece was freed in Edinburgh after serving eight years of a conviction for murder based on evidence given by Dr Cliff. In their decision the judges said the scientist's evidence was discredited. Mr Prece is expected to be offered substantial compensation by the Scottish Office.

Yesterday Mr Whitelaw revealed that Dr Cliff had worked in five laboratories since 1953. At his last post in Birmingham he handled 250 cases in 15 months but Mr Whitelaw said he could not estimate accurately the number of cases involved at the other laboratories.

The trial of Mr Prece took place while the doctor was working at Chorley and another case which was dropped occurred while he was working at Hargreave in 1975.

Asked by Mr Ashley to disclose two other cases where representations were made about Dr Cliff's evidence, Mr Whitelaw said he would not consider that they required reconsideration after Mr Prece's case.

Last night Mr Ashley said he had written to Mr Whitelaw urging him to reopen cases where Dr Cliff's evidence was crucial and those where people were seeking to appeal. He had also suggested that the Home Secretary should write to those convicted where Dr Cliff gave evidence asking if they wanted a review.

In the letter Mr Ashley said: "It is not an edifying spectacle to watch the Home Office stonewalling on a matter of involving the administration of justice... evidence persistence is a prerequisite of justice in Britain."

Mr Ashley said he would submit fresh Commons questions asking what triggered the investigation which led to doubts about Dr Cliff, why there was a delay of four years before those doubts became public and whether similar doubts had ever arisen over other forensic scientists.

SARJEANT SENT FOR TRIAL

The youth accused of firing blanks at the Queen during the Trooping the Colour ceremony last month, was yesterday committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Marcus Sarjeant, aged 17, of Capel de Ferne, near Folkestone, was told he would have to remain in custody because he is charged, does not allow magistrates to give bail.

Mr Stephen Wooler, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, asked for the charge to be amended so that Mr Sarjeant is now accused of using a specific weapon, a two-inch Jackal Python starting revolver.

The charge says that on June 13 at The Mall he wilfully charged the revolver against the person of the Queen with intent to alarm her, contrary to section two of the Treason Act 1842.

A lengthy list of witnesses' statements was read to the magistrate at Bow Street. Mr Neville Sarony, for Mr Sarjeant, said he would make an application for legal aid.

GEOFF HURST IS FINED

Geoff Hurst, a member of England's 1966 World Cup soccer team, was fined £30 and had his licence endorsed at Highbury Court, north London, yesterday after being convicted of failing to stop at a red traffic light.

Welsh nationalists go west on the big day

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

While most of Wales will be rejoicing in the marriage of their prince this month, some 300 nationalists will be travelling to Dublin to be entertained by folk groups singing rebel anti-British songs.

The trip has been organized by the Movement to Ignore the Royal Wedding, which refuses to recognize Prince Charles as the Prince of Wales, claiming that their last true monarch was Llywelyn, whose defeat earned the principality into England's first possession.

Since those bloody days the process of assimilation has been almost complete and most Welsh people are avowedly

royalist and proud of Charles as their prince.

To a small minority, however, he is a symbol of English rule and they have written and recorded derogatory songs about him. Although most of Wales welcomed his investiture at Caernarvon Castle, the empty threat of violence kept many people away.

The nationalists who are planning the Dublin trip intend to sail at the dawn of the wedding day.

Tomorrow the Prince visits Wales for the last time as a bachelor; he will travel to Portlouis, Merthyr Tydfil and Neath. On Saturday he presents degrees to students at Cardiff University.

There was also a postcard of the Prince of Wales and his fiancée

Curbs on overseas doctors sought by BMA

From Nicholas Timmins, Brighton

The British Medical Association yesterday called for controls over the number of overseas doctors allowed into Britain and for regulations over the period they are allowed to practise.

Speakers at the association's annual representatives' meeting in Brighton called for work permits, or a voucher system, to limit numbers and ensure that those who do come receive proper training.

The move, which was strongly supported by several overseas doctors, although opposed by some, came as the association called for changes in doctors' career structure and fewer medical students, and expressed fears about rising medical unemployment.

Dr Christopher Wells, chairman of the BMA's manpower committee, said unemployment among doctors had risen to 600 last year.

Doctors told of dozens, sometimes scores, of applicants queuing both for hospital jobs and partnerships in general practice. The meeting called for an urgent expansion of the consultant grade to enable the number of junior hospital doctor posts to be cut.

The conference was told that many of the 20,000 overseas doctors here had ended up in dead-end jobs, with poor facilities, training, and career prospects. Many were deeply disillusioned.

Dr Hamid Husain, a general practitioner from Rotherham, said little could be done to improve the lot of those already here unless the numbers arriving were controlled. "The need to regulate the entry of overseas doctors is of paramount importance."

GLC ends fight over home transfers

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

The Labour-controlled Greater London Council yesterday reluctantly accepted that further opposition to the transfer of council homes to the last eight London boroughs was hopeless after the failure of Tuesday's vote in the House of Commons against Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

It will now abandon its election promise to fight against the compulsory transfer of some 53,000 homes to the boroughs which do not want them.

Mr Ken Livingstone, GLC leader, commented: "This is a major defeat for our housing policy in London", adding that the GLC could see no way of avoiding the transfer.

The council has been advised that there is nothing more legally to be done to prevent the compulsory transfer, which is due next April. As soon as the Labour Party gained control of the council in May, Mrs Gladys Dimson, the housing chairman, wrote to Mr Heseltine declaring the council's opposition and seeking to persuade him to change his mind.

Mr Heseltine's refusal to contemplate a change, emphasized in the Commons debate, effectively ends any hope for the council.

Mr Livingstone will tell his Labour colleagues at a group meeting next Monday of the decision, and the housing committee will probably consider it next Thursday.

It will cost the GLC an estimated £40m over the next 10 years to bring all the 240,000 GLC-owned dwellings up to the required standard.

In addition an estimated £337m will be needed for the maintenance and management of the housing stock.

The Department of Health said last night that no extra there were still more medical vacancies than doctors. There were about 650 doctors registered out of work but they were either between jobs or out of work.

The association's meeting was briefly disrupted in the afternoon by members of the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children.



Candace Bahouth, a New Yorker who now lives in Somerset, with two of her tapestries, 'Jackie' and 'Nile Arab' on show yesterday at an exhibition of contemporary British tapestry at the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, University of East Anglia, Norwich. After August 9 the exhibition will go on tour.

Union anger at dockyard inefficiency

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Inefficient management at the royal dockyards was criticised by union leaders yesterday less than a week after the Government announced the closure of one dockyard and a sharp cut-back at another.

They were giving evidence to the House of Commons Select Committee on Defence as part of an inquiry into the dockyards which was started before the publication of the defence review last week.

Mr Peter Adams, of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, complained that there were nine different levels of management in the dockyards, which hampered efficiency.

Small enterprises had been set up and it was difficult to see how they could be broken down without wholesale reorganisation. Their preservation had become very important to those involved.

Mr Adams was appearing before the committee as chairman of the union side of the Government Industrial Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council. Invited by the MPs to suggest how productivity in the dockyards could be improved, he said there was no unwillingness to work among employees.

The objective should be to ensure that another job was waiting as soon as one was finished. People do not hang about when they are working, he said. "But management have not found it possible to keep that flow of work."

"If you counted productivity in bits of paper there is no doubt that it has gone up by leaps and bounds," he added. "There was no doubt that the skill and quality of work went up when they were working."

There was no doubt that the ship of the dockyard employees. The difficulty was keeping them busy. The union representatives and MPs expressed concern over the future for apprentices in the yards.

Meanwhile local MPs and councillors from the Portsmouth area held a "frank and wide-ranging" discussion with Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday on the impact of last week's defence decision.

The court had to put the defence decision in context, although, unlike Chatham, it will remain in existence after 1984.

Mr Nott made it clear, according to ministry sources, that the people do not hang about when they are working. He said: "But management have not found it possible to keep that flow of work."

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Big variations in car parts costs criticized

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

Wide differences between the cost of parts for similarly priced cars are revealed in a report published today by Which?, the magazine of the Consumers' Association.

Which? says it can find little justification for the disparities. It suggests that some car manufacturers are taking a bigger profit on parts than others, perhaps to keep down the price of the car.

The report criticises car makers who insist on the fitting of authorized parts during the warranty period when parts of equal quality but lower price might be available elsewhere.

The report compares the cost of parts for 76 cars. A "basket" of routine items such as spark plugs, fan belt and brakes pads, came to £29 for the Reliant Sprite compared with £44 for the Peugeot 104 and Lancia Beta.

For another batch of parts, including alternator, clutch and radiator, the bill was £367 for the Metro and £728 for the Honda Civic. A gear box cost £493 for the Vauxhall Astra but only £138 for the Talbot Averager.

The report says that owners of cars from British manufacturers can often buy parts at lower prices on an exchange basis and that several foreign car makers do not have an exchange scheme.

Among the cars with the most expensive parts in relation to the cost of the vehicle were the East European Polski Fiat, Polonez and Lada, the Japanese Colt Sigma and 1400, Datsun Bluebird, Mazda 323 and Honda Civic, and the Peugeot 104 and Lancia Beta.

Models with the least expensive spares in relation to vehicle price were mainly from British manufacturers and included the Austin Allegro and Maxi; Ford Capri, Cortina and Granada; Talbot Alpine and Avenger; and Vauxhall Carlton.

The report advises motorists to consider not just the cost of spares but the reliability of the car they are buying. Reliable cars often cost less to run, even if their spares are expensive.

Which? also criticizes car manufacturers for misleading fuel consumption claims in advertisements. The motorist should be told about fuel economy in real terms, so that he or she knows how far a gallon of petrol is likely to take him in normal driving.

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Disease in sheep is danger to humans

By Hugh Clayton

Veterinary groups called yesterday for Government help against a little-known animal infection which can cause death in humans. They said that Britain lagged in curbing the condition even though it was widespread in some rural districts including the Lake District and parts of Scotland and was admitted to have caused seven human deaths in 1979.

Hydatid disease is caused by a minute worm less than a quarter of an inch long which depends on sheep and dogs for survival. Mr John Parry, a former president of the British Veterinary Association, explained after a meeting of the association's governing council last Monday that the disease in humans it produced "very nasty cysts about the size of a soccer ball attached to the liver".

Large cysts had to be removed by surgery because they were capable of blocking circulation to the heart, and some people did not make a very satisfactory recovery, Mr Parry said.

The condition occurs only in sheep-rearing areas. A dog may eat parts of an infected dead sheep and act as a host for the worm which is harmless to the dog, but which can be deposited in the dog's droppings. It may then contaminate grass and be consumed by another sheep.

Mr Leslie Porter, senior veterinary surgeon in Britain with the Bayer chemical group, said: "The scale of the problem in Wales would certainly justify an eradication scheme."

At present, a chairman of a group which has just finished a pilot control scheme in two valleys in the county of Powys which has the highest sheep density in Britain and contains more than 5 per cent of the EEC sheep population.

The scheme had shown that a drug developed by Bayer in West Germany could control the condition through regular dosage of dogs. That was done in other countries including New Zealand with large numbers of sheep flocks. The dogs need be given the drug every six weeks at a cost of less than a fl a dose.

The association also protested over the Government's refusal to ban the ritual slaughter of farm animals which are not stunned first. Mr James Allcock, secretary of the association, said: "We cannot find slaughter without stunning compatible with animal welfare."

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Judge told of message in pram

A dead chinchilla, a hammer, a squeaked melon and a mysteriously worded message have been found in a garage at the Surrey home of Mrs Elizabeth Hegard, the former model at the centre of the "company cuff-links" case.

The bizarre collection was in a baby's pram, a High Court judge was told yesterday. The message read: "For the ones you love, you have only one life to live." The items were found on June 17—five days after the court hearing was adjourned.

Mr Justice Comyn was told of the incident by a police witness when the hearing resumed yesterday. The judge said he regarded the matter as extremely serious.

"I again say, in the strongest possible terms, that intimidation of anybody in this case will be viewed by me as a serious contempt of court," he said.

At an earlier hearing, Mrs Hegard had given evidence of finding a large stone with a note wrapped round it in her baby's pram. She said that two days later she was attacked near her house and hit on the head.

Mrs Hegard's four-year marriage to Mr Per Christian Hegard, a Norwegian millionaire, was dissolved in Scotland last February. Two of Mr Hegard's companies, Seton Fine Arts and Inverly House, are suing her for the return of £50,000 worth of jewelry and other items.

The companies claim the jewels, including diamond-studded cuff-links, were on loan to her and were company property. Mrs Hegard argues that they were gifts from her husband.

Yesterday, Mrs Hegard recalled how she received gifts from her husband. Before the hearing was adjourned until today, Mr Justice Comyn told Mrs Hegard: "If you have any trouble overnight, remember what I said earlier."

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Coin Street decision upheld by judge

By John Young, Planning Reporter

A decision to postpone for three months a public inquiry into the redevelopment of the Coin Street site, on London's South Bank, was neither perverse nor unreasonable, a High Court judge decreed yesterday.

Mr Justice Gibson rejected an application by Greycourt Commercial Estates for a judicial order quashing the decision of Mr Victor Radmore, the inquiry inspector, to adjourn the inquiry at the request of the Greater London Council. An appeal by the company is likely to be heard next Tuesday.

During a discussion about the award of costs, the judge drew attention to the many barristers employed on the case. It had caused him some concern and he questioned the need for the Secretary of State for the Environment and the inspector, who were presenting identical evidence, to be represented by separate counsel.

The Greater London Council, Southwark and Lambeth councils were also cited as respondents at the hearing and were represented by separate counsel.

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TV levy urged to rescue British film industry

By Kenneth Gosling

Failing help for the British film industry, which is now at a standstill, producers will be unable to remain here, and will set up shop in the United States, Mr Timothy Burrill, chairman of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts, told a Commons select committee yesterday.

"But I hope, through our contacts in Europe and by co-production, that we can keep going," he said, "certainly looking to England for finance is disaster."

The Commons Committee on Education, Science and Arts, which is examining private and public arts funding, was hearing evidence from film industry representatives.

"The Boulton brothers put forward a plan for a levy on films shown on television which they estimated would generate £50m to £80m a year."

The stream of British film production had dwindled to a trickle, they said in their written evidence.

Declaring that an expanding and prosperous television had been battering upon an increasingly emaciated film industry, they said films had been bought for derisory sums.

In 1977 a similar problem over badminton had come before Mr Justice Robert Goff. He said that the court was not concerned with international law but with the interpretation of the rules in English and that it was proper for an English court to decide the matter which he did in favour of Taiwan remaining a member.

Was the 1956 application of Taiwan valid? The rules said that the "national governing body for amateur athletics in any country or territory" was eligible for membership and that the jurisdiction of the rules in the political boundaries of the country or territory they represented.

A colony could become a member which showed a departure from sovereignty. Gibraltar and Hong Kong were members.

The key was to see in what country or area there was an organization responsible for athletics. The Amateur Athletic Association covered the whole area of the United Kingdom. If

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In the action ROCFA (Taiwan) claimed declarations that they still remained members of the IAAF.

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French Cabinet plans law to free broadcasting

From Ian Murray, Paris, July 1

The outlines of a new law designed to guarantee the total independence of broadcasting in France from political or financial pressures were put to the Cabinet at its meeting today. Details are to be worked out by the end of the month by a special small inter-ministerial working group of "independent personalities of recognized competence" who will be nominated by the ministers of communication and culture. The law is intended to be put before Parliament in the autumn.

M. Georges Fillioud, the Minister of Communication, told the Cabinet today that the new law would cover five main areas. The essential parts would be clauses designed to ensure that neither the state nor any private organization nor individual could exercise influential control over the broadcasting output.

The five points presented to the Cabinet were:

1. To guarantee, in respect of pluralism, the right of communication.
2. To assure the full autonomy of the bodies given control of the public service of radio and television with regard to much to national, regional and local political authorities, as financial powers.
3. To organize, parallel with regional reform, the decentralization of broadcasting.
4. To help the general development of culture, education and awareness of current events.
5. To facilitate a better diffusion of French culture and language through broadcasting.

The alleged manipulation of the media by the previous administration was an important complaint of the Socialist Party during the election campaign. M. Georges Fillioud, who has since become Minister of the Interior, said before the final polling day that the interference went so far as to make it constitutionally possible to question the fairness of the election result.

Since President Mitterrand's election there has been a rash of resignations from the most senior jobs in broadcasting. Although the new President promised there would be no witch-hunt when he came to office, M. Fillioud issued a strong reminder to broadcasting chiefs that they must be very careful to respect plurality of views in their coverage, and the resignations followed.

The resignations have given rise to concern that the new Socialist regime will impose the same kind of restrictions on the new Opposition as the Socialists consider were imposed on them during their years in political exile. It has been pointed out that General de Gaulle found it impossible to appear on television throughout the period of the postwar Socialist government.

The new law is meant to put an end to such suppositions. It is intended that broadcasting should develop into a more autonomous corporation. Many French journalists have in the past pointed out the irony of the independence of the BBC as a model for what they would like to be created in France.

The law will also try to satisfy the demand for a greater range of local radio. The Socialist Party in opposition was one of the champions of the cause of local radio and since the victory of President Mitterrand there has been a rush all over the country to set up small specialist stations.

On the other hand the Government is well aware of the dangers of total lack of control of broadcasting and is anxious to avoid what has happened in Italy where the airspace is jammed with hundreds of tiny stations.

The new law will also seek to give broadcasting a greater role in projecting the image of France in the world. This is something that was dear to the heart of the previous administration and in seeking to use French broadcasting as a means of spreading French culture and language in the world, the Socialist administration is merely formalizing a drive which was already under way.

Long legal process gives respite to Nazi guards

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, July 1

The start of the prison terms for the eight convicted Majdanek extermination camp guards receded into the future today as both prosecution and defence announced their intention to appeal.

The sentences, passed yesterday after the five-and-a-half year trial in Düsseldorf, met with protests from the West German Jewish community and deep dissatisfaction in the press. One former woman guard was given life imprisonment, seven others got terms averaging five-and-a-half years, and a ninth was acquitted.

After the judges' 11-hour summing up yesterday three of the accused, who had been at liberty during the trial, returned to their homes as usual. They had received sentences of between three and four years and the court saw no reason to arrest them. The others remain in custody where conditions are less harsh than those of convicts.

Under West German law prison sentences start when the verdict becomes final and this is unlikely to happen for at least a couple of years.

First the court has to issue its written grounds for the verdict, which is expected to take several months—they have a legal time limit of 90 weeks—then the prosecution and defence have six months in which to appeal to the High Court to review the verdict on points of law. There is no appeal against the verdict as such but the High Court could, if it wished, order a retrial.

The review of the vast mass of material involved will also take many months. One defence lawyer estimated that the whole process would take two to three years.

The eight, most of them in their sixties and one aged 70, have expressed interest in a long delay since the very old or infirm are usually excused from serving their sentences.

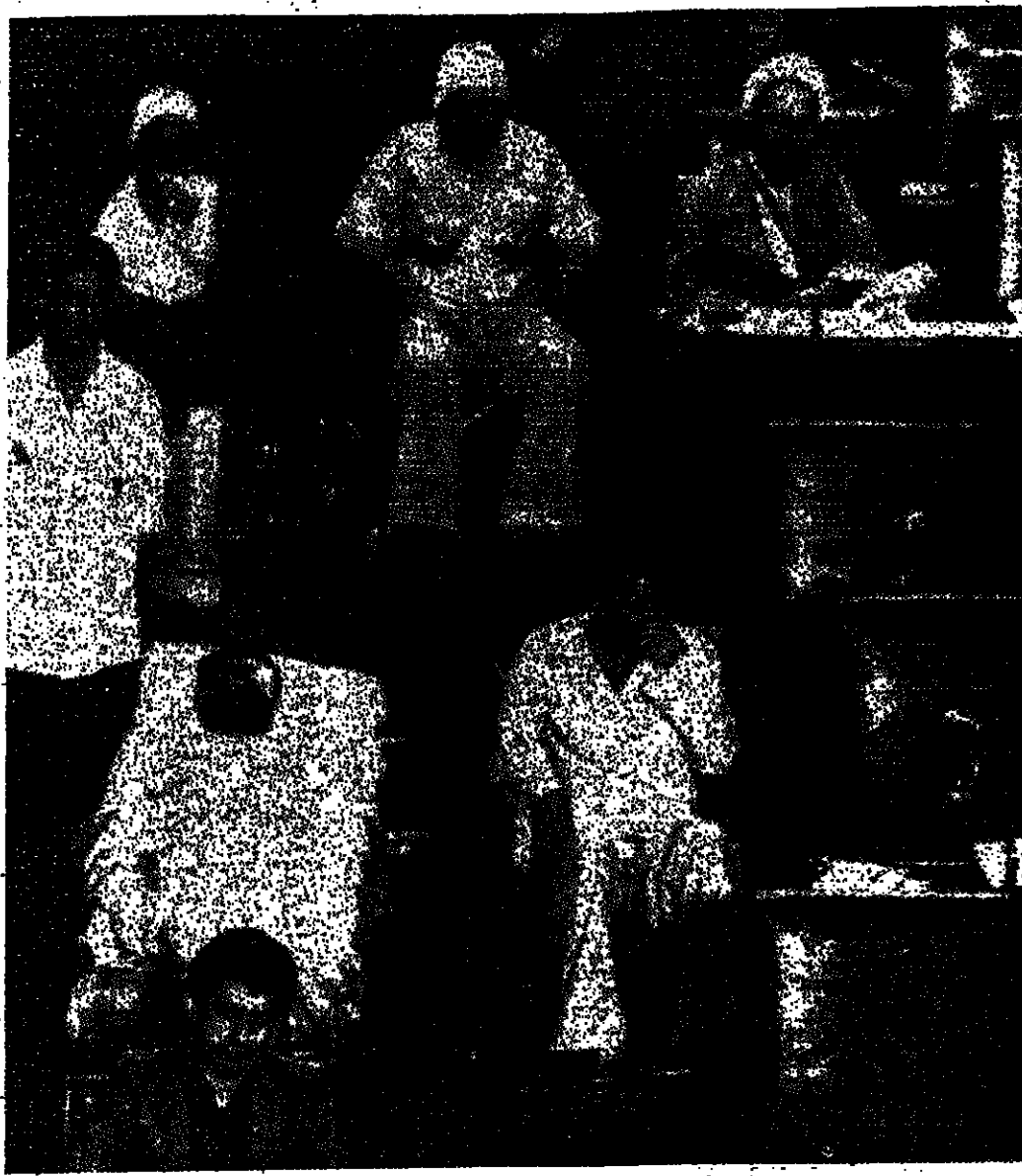
Herr Heinz Galinski, a leader of the Jewish community in Berlin, issued the "strongest possible protest" at the verdict. It was a scandal and an insult to all victims of the Nazi regime; the murderers of at least 200,000 people in Majdanek had not even started to get their just deserts, he said.

The Polish and Czechoslovak Communist Party organs, *Trybuna Ludu* and *Rude Pravo*, both described the sentences as "scandalous". It dishonours the memory of more than a million Poles and Soviet citizens who died in Majdanek, *Rude Pravo* said.

West German papers regretted the hopelessness, so long after the event, of achieving justice which is in any way proportional to the crimes of the Holocaust.

"Everyone feels," the *General Anzeiger* said, "the impotence of German justice, obliged as it is to establish individual proof against individuals, in front of such expectations of collective justice."

Many papers said West Germany had failed to act quickly in bringing the culprits to justice after the war, and now, 40 years later, was suffering the consequences of this delay.



Bandaged MPs, who were wounded in the Tehran bomb blast, take part in a Majlis debate, yesterday.

50 held for Tehran parliament plot

Tehran, July 1—Fifty left-wing guerrillas who planned to destroy the Iranian Parliament, the Majlis, were arrested yesterday. There had been confusion over the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) said today.

Newspapers said the guerrillas, from the Mujahedin Khalq group, were arrested after a gun battle with Revolutionary Guards, in which one guerrilla was killed and three wounded. Hojatoleslam Mohammad Javad Bahonar, the IRP leader, said he believed all opposition groups had joined in a plot involving the United States to attack the revolution. The guerrillas had been planning to destroy the Parliament, he said.

He told a press conference that the detainees belonged to the same organization that was involved with the United States in Sunday's bombing of the IRP headquarters.

Deputies from the Majlis, mourning 27 of their colleagues among more than 70 victims of Sunday's bomb attack, wept and chanted: "Death to America" during the first session since the bombing. Three deputies wounded in the blast were wheeled into the chamber in their hospital beds to make a quorum.

At the press conference, his first since his appointment, Dr Bahonar said a dismissed Revolutionary Guard who shot dead the governor of Tehran's Evvin prison on Monday had formerly been a guerrilla of the Mujahedin, and had shouted a mujahedin slogan when he fired. The incident raised the possibility of mujahedin infiltration of the Revolutionary Guards, but there was no indication that the alleged assassin was not acting alone.

Dr Bahonar said 72 people had died in Sunday's bomb blast and not 74 as officially reported yesterday. There had been confusion over various lists, he said. He said he had been chosen temporarily until the next party congress, in mid-August.

He also disclosed that the Cabinet had decided to hold elections to replace the 27 dead

deputies on the same day as scheduled elections for a president to replace Mr. Abolhassein Bani-Sadr. These are due on July 24, but may be postponed for up to one week.

In the Majlis, as deputies wept and wailed, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker, gazed at the empty seats and said: "Wherever I look in the Majlis, I see the flowers and light of our eyes, our beloved ones, on the empty seats, the deputies of the nation and guests of the Prophet in Heaven."

The emotions must be controlled, but I am weak. Their places are empty but we will resist and continue the revolution."

A Foreign Ministry official, quoted by the *Islamic Republic* newspaper, said today that the Iran Government had reason to believe that the Office for the Coordination of the People with the President in Iran, a propaganda group which supported Mr. Bani-Sadr, had links with the American Mafia. He did not elaborate. —Reuter.

IN BRIEF

Hollywood chief resigns

Los Angeles.—Mr. Dennis Stanfill has abruptly resigned as chairman and chief executive of Twentieth Century Fox. He said the film corporation had materially breached his contract (see Davis writes).

The corporation was bought last month for nearly \$400m by Mr. Marvin Davis, a Denver oil tycoon.

Killing deplored

Salisbury.—The Government has deplored the shooting of a white Zimbabwean football player, who was killed by a Mozambican soldier last week. Blair Smith, aged 21, was a member of a multi-racial football team sent to Mozambique as part of a "week of solidarity" ceremonies between the two countries. It is not known why he was shot.

Journalists strike

Copenhagen.—About 650 Danish journalists have gone on strike over pay claims and working procedures. The journalists' union is seeking equal salary rights with civil servants.

Belize pledge

Belize is to receive full independence from Britain by the end of this year, Mr. Nicholas Ridley, the Foreign Office Minister of State, told the Commons yesterday. He was speaking during consideration of the Belize Bill, which was given an unopposed Third Reading.

Cuban epidemic

Miami.—Dengue fever, a mosquito-carried disease, has reached epidemic proportions in Cuba and has killed at least 31 people, according to Havana radio, monitored here. The broadcast said 83,000 cases had been officially reported. The virus, which lasts for up to a week, generally affects children.

Shark attack

Durban.—A fisherman, who ignored warnings to stay out of shark-infested waters here, has been attacked by a grey shark. He managed to escape with a badly mangled leg.

False trails

Ellisburg, South Africa.—A pair of fake rubber lion paws, used to lay false trails to attract big game hunters to the area, has been discovered here. The unnamed owner of a game ranch attracted hundreds of trophy hunters by walking around his farm wearing the lion paws.

Poisoned water

Ankara.—Ankara's residents have urged not to drink tap water until further notice because the city's water supply has been poisoned by insecticide spray aimed at local farms.

Zimbabwe whites show new confidence in Smith

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, July 1

Mr. Ian Smith's political establishment, reasserting its control over a breakdown movement advocating closer cooperation with the Government.

In defying Mr. Andre Holland, the leader of the recently formed Democratic Party who had been supported by the Government during the election campaign, Mr. Geoffrey York, the Republican Front (RF) candidate, won almost 60 per cent of the votes cast.

Speaking to reporters in the small farming town of Onsevoort, Mr. York rejected the suggestion that the vote was a sub to the Government's policy of reconciliation with whites.

"It would be unrealistic of the Government, which has had only one year in office, to expect to gain the confidence of what voters so soon," he said.

The result, he claimed, showed that whites were happy to be represented as before by the RF and satisfied with the leadership of Mr. Smith.

While observers had been predicting that the RF would win, the margin of victory was wider than had been expected. Mr. Holland had represented the white roll constituency of Massey-Mofko for many years as an RF MP. He resigned in April because, he said, the RF was obstructing the Government and had failed to respond to gestures of friendship.

Mr. York said the result vindicated the Lancaster House negotiators who had foreseen that there should be a period of entrenched representation for whites, who would need time to gain confidence in the Government.

He polled 784 votes while Mr. Holland received 476. The turnout was small, with 400 registered voters, but Mr. York said that the electoral roll was out of date and that many whites had left the district. He estimated the number of eligible voters was between 1,500 and 2,000.

Mr. Holland commented: "I regard the divisive policies which Ian Smith has successfully laid to white voters as highly irresponsible and damaging to the country."

But he said the Democratic Party would continue to harass the RF and campaign hard in a second by-election due to be held on July 14.

The Salisbury constituency of Borrowdale has generally been seen as more fertile ground than the rural areas for the Democratic Party's platform.

European initiative gets lower priority

By David Spenser, Diplomatic Correspondent

First reaction in London to the uncertain outlook after the Israeli election was that the EEC's controversial diplomatic initiative on the Middle East would now go onto "the back burner" or, in less colourful terms, be assigned a somewhat lower priority.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, had already decided that his chances of making a useful contribution to the Middle East peace process, in his capacity as president of the European Community, were extremely slim.

Two reasons emerged at the EEC summit in Luxembourg which have reinforced this somewhat pessimistic assessment. First, the report by Mr. Christoph von der Klause, the previous president and Dutch Foreign Minister, has shown that nothing further can be achieved at this stage by another round of contacts. There would be little point in meeting Mr. Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, just for the sake of it, until significant progress seems likely.

The second reason for Lord Carrington's caution on the Middle East peace process, on the part of the French President Francois Mitterrand, looks to a revival of the Camp David process as the best way of making progress. This view was expressed in a letter, much to the pleasure of the Israelis, who have been very critical of the European approach up to now.

Indeed, M. Mitterrand resisted, in it is understood, any new condemnation of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor being made at the European summit. Instead, the communiqué merely endorsed the United Nations resolution on the subject.

As for the follow-up by Lord Carrington to the Venice declaration, the communiqué speaks, somewhat curiously, of elaborating further possibilities "through internal reflection". This appears to be a diplomatic way of saying, "Think again."

However, Lord Carrington does not intend to give up the search for a Middle East settlement during his presidency. But he has drawn the conclusion that the conditions are not exactly favourable right now for making an effective European contribution. When the dust after the Israeli election settles, there may be a chance to try again. The European-Arab dialogue due to be resumed next November could be a useful meeting point.

Addressing the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, Dr van der Klause said the point was, today, either ignoring the poll altogether—like Saudi Arabia and Iraq—or merely reporting the inconclusive voting figures in brief news items.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) continued to express its desire for a new government led by Mr. Menachem Begin in the ground that his policies would be so detrimental to Israel's international standing that they would ultimately benefit the Palestinians.

Confronted by a democratic election that has no parallel in the Arab world, several Arab states took the view that the results were irrelevant. In Kuwait, for example, the daily newspaper *Al-Rai* said that "the outcome of the election will only lead to more aggression against the Arabs and the loss of additional Arab territory and more Arab humiliation."

Peres the Israeli Labour leader is no less aggressive than Begin, though he is a more skillful deceiver and covers his face with cosmetics and wears smooth gloves as opposed to the direct and clear (sainted) of Begin."

The winner of the election, the paper said, would still use "sophisticated American weapons to chase Arabs everywhere."

In Amman, Mr. Basam Shakhs, the Palestinian Mayor of Nab-

Arrigo Levi: A personal view Begin rides high on a wave of nationalism

The remarkable recovery of the Likud alignment in the Israeli elections, after its poor performance four years ago, cannot obscure the importance of the fact that the Likud coalition of Mr. Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, has increased its share of the vote by about 10 per cent.

This means that in a highly polarized political society Mr. Begin is now at the head of a nationalistic movement of the right which must be considered as the second great party in Israel. It may never assume the structural force of the Labour movement, with its powerful union wing. But it has a new sociological basis in the Jewish Oriental electorate. It has an ideological foundation in the more nationalist wings of the Zionist and Jewish religious traditions, and it has in Mr. Begin the only charismatic leader in Israel today.

Under these conditions, even though Likud (like the Republican Party in the United States) may remain for a long time the second party of Israel, it may win elections and form governments. At the moment, in spite of all the uncertainties of the Israeli political scene, which will allow Mr. Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, space to manoeuvre, Mr. Begin has the greater likelihood of staying in power at the head of his coalition with the religious parties, which represent Israel's third force.

Doubts remain as to the solidity of a new Begin coalition government. The unprecedented polarization of the Israeli electorate, which has almost wiped out most of the smaller parties, is a pointer to the existence of a deep division. This makes a "great coalition" of Likud and Labour almost impossible.

This split will not make the life of any government easier. If Mr. Begin stays in power, the future of his government will depend upon its policies. It would start by having to pay a lot for the dangerous, though electorally successful, easy-going economic policies of the last few months. Hyperinflation may be the price, at a costly one in political terms.

On foreign policy Mr. Begin's obvious aim is for Israel to stay put, to maintain

control for an indefinite period over the occupied territories: local limited autonomy under the Camp David agreement should never prevent further Israeli colonization. But how compatible is such a strategy with what Mr. Begin sees as the two other main foundations of Israel's security, peace with Egypt and the American alliance? The new stresses on both will be heavy.

Arab rejection of Israel's and later Egypt's policy of peace has given rise to the emergence of a nationalistic political force in Israel. During a second Begin premiership the fading of the Palestinians' hopes for self-determination will dangerously increase tension between Israel and the Arab world.

Mr. Begin's relations with President Sadat of Egypt are bound to suffer greatly from such a situation. Even the distant American protector may become unhappy with Mr. Begin's Israel, viewing such policies as a long-term recipe for war, unless the Begin government can prove unexpectedly flexible.

Most political observers in Israel do not believe in this possibility, even though opposition pressure on Mr. Begin may be greater—many Israelis are evermore aware of the need to reach an agreement with the Palestinians, for Israel's security.

But Mr. Begin has left no doubt about his commitment to achieve complete control over Eretz Israel. His decision to give up the Sinai in order to "Eliminate Egypt from the picture" does not contradict his long-term aims; it was instrumental to the Israeli electorate, which policy has left no doubts about his long-term aims, while the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor has shown that Mr. Begin's Israel wants to achieve the rank of a regional power as far as the Gulf, in an unprecedented way.

Such policies would keep the Arab-Israeli conflict alive, in a dangerous way. But it is unlikely that Mr. Begin would change his strategy, unless by so doing he were to bring relations with Egypt and the United States to breaking point. This would come about, but not necessarily soon and at a price which, before Egypt got back, in 10 months, the last of the Sinai.

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Arabs feign indifference to Israel poll results

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, July 1

Arab countries purported to show little interest in the results of the Israeli elections today, either ignoring the poll altogether—like Saudi Arabia and Iraq—or merely reporting the inconclusive voting figures in brief news items.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) continued to express its desire for a new government led by Mr. Menachem Begin in the ground that his policies would be so detrimental to Israel's international standing that they would ultimately benefit the Palestinians.

Confronted by a democratic election that has no parallel in the Arab world, several Arab states took the view that the results were irrelevant. In Kuwait, for example, the daily newspaper *Al-Rai* said that "the outcome of the election will only lead to more aggression against the Arabs and the loss of additional Arab territory and more Arab humiliation."

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In Amman, Mr. Basam Shakhs, the Palestinian Mayor of Nab-

lus, said that there was "no difference in the policy and strategy between the Likud and Labour parties; they do not recognize the existence of the PLO or the national entity of the Palestinian people or their human rights."

Both the PLO and Mr. Shalash have taken their cue from Mr. Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, who said in an interview with *Newsweek* magazine that the election of Mr. Begin might give the Arab world "a salutary shock."

In reality, however, the PLO would be most interested to see Mr. Peres form a government.

Senior members of President Sadat's staff appeared resigned today to the idea that they would have to deal again with Mr. Menachem Begin as Israel's Prime Minister. They hid their private feelings that they would prefer to see Mr. Peres at the helm (our Cairo correspondent writes).

However, Mr. Butros Ghali, Egypt's Foreign Minister, emphasized that Egypt did not mind who became Prime Minister in Israel but was concerned that he should have a strong mandate.

"A weak government in Israel would be a real obstacle to the peace negotiations," Mr. Ghali said. "A strong coalition would be much easier to deal with because there would be less arguing during the negotiations."

Man in the news

New era opens for World Bank

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 1

An advantage for Mr. Clausen is that he has come to the World Bank without all the political baggage burdening Mr. McNamara. He is a banker's banker, who has steered clear of politics, though behind the scenes he has lobbied effectively at times for the interests of American business. He was selected for his new post by President Carter, but in outlook he has much more in common with President Reagan.

Securing strong American support for the World Bank will be one of Mr. Clausen's toughest assignments, but he has the diplomatic manner that wins and influences friends. A strong ally, for example, is a fellow businessman in San Francisco, Mr. George Shultz, the president of the Bechtel Construction Company and a close friend and influential adviser of President Reagan.

For more than eight months Clausen has been preparing for his new post, studying a world tour to meet leaders who might prove useful allies in World Bank politics.

He has the experience and skill to drum up publicity, and is concerned that Americans do

not understand the need for aid and that Congress may block funding for developing countries.

Mr. Clausen has law and business degrees and a 30-year career behind him. He became head of the Bank of America in 1963 and has since quadrupled its assets and profits. He has admitted annual salaries of more than \$500,000 (more than £250,000) and now he turns to a job that pays one-third as much but offers new opportunities.

He believes in the virtues of free enterprise and is convinced that capitalism can play a greater role in raising the living standards of the developing nations.

Under Mr. McNamara the World Bank's lending volume increased twelvefold. But today's era of budget constraints forces Mr. Clausen to develop ways of boosting the bank's lendable funds without relying on big annual increases in aid from Britain, America and the other industrial powers.

Mr. Clausen will dig deeply into his mine of business and banking contacts to stimulate greater private investment in developing nations.

NIGERIA'S NUCLEAR AMBITION

Nigeria, a country rich in oil, is embarking on a nuclear programme. In a speech on National Energy Day Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, the Minister for Mines and Power, said that this would ensure "the continuation of our life as a nation and provide a sense of security for our people and property."

The minister's statement did not seem to indicate what sort of nuclear programme his government had in mind or whether it would be exclusively peaceful. Explaining that Nigeria, a signatory of the nuclear non-proliferation agreement, was dismayed by the fact that several of the other influential signatories were not only promoting nuclear technology but also trading in it, he said that Nigeria had no alternative but to join the club of nuclear speculators.

Set up a viable project in a steel closed circuit to supply a small power plant to the localities. Ring BSC industry on 61-235 (212) Ext. 200, or write to: Mr. J. O. Ojo, Governor's Gardens, London SW1W 0GB.

RELOCATION DELAYED BY RED TAPE?

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DAILY STAR READER PROFILE

It's a good and great paper for the working man and woman.

MICHAEL FOOT
Leader of the Opposition

DAILY STAR

In a year, Daily Star sales for June '81 have soared 48% to a record breaking 1,585,000 copies a day - up 134,000* copies over last month.

BRITAIN'S FASTEST GROWING NATIONAL NEWSPAPER
*Subject to audit

Polish economic ills overshadow Comecon summit

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade, July 1

Prime Ministers of Comecon, the Communist economic group, begin their annual conference tomorrow in Sofia with Poland's crisis representing the biggest problem the organization has been faced with in more than three decades of existence. Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister, will lead the Soviet delegation.

Poland's problems have added to the difficulties all the members are having with their own economies. Growth rates have slowed down for the past few years, and are now reaching their lowest since the industrialization programmes after the Second World War.

Neighbouring countries which depend heavily on Polish industrial raw materials have suffered from Poland's inability to meet commitments. Poland failed to deliver almost £20m worth of coal sulphur and machinery last year, and this year, the situation is even worse.

The agenda is expected to include Comecon's integration plans, where supply and delivery of raw materials and joint investment are coordinated but again are being delayed because of the Polish crisis. It will also include trade relations which Comecon countries are now anxious to put on a new footing, as practically all trade is done by negotiated agreements.

The trading system is threatened as Poland's failures have started chain reactions forcing the countries to seek substitutes elsewhere, which are more expensive and mean hard currency spending.

But Poland is not the only reason for Comecon's lack of integration as member-countries failed to reach a consensus last year, in Prague.

Poland's heavy indebtedness to the West will also loom high on the agenda of the meeting, but it is not likely that the member-countries can do much to help. Nevertheless, it is expected that some kind of joint assistance programme might emerge from the meeting to see Poland over the first difficult stage.

Discussions on the present price system have also been

Japan likely to snub US over secret devices

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, July 1

Japan is expected to refuse to supply its main ally, the United States, with advanced technology and electronic equipment which is required to improve American military weapons.

This became apparent today after officials in Tokyo reviewed an American request for Japanese technology and electronic devices which the United States wants to incorporate in precision guidance systems for missiles and other weapons.

At the same time, the Pentagon has urged Japan to enter into a joint venture under which Japanese industrialists will develop and manufacture weapons for the United States.

But officials told me today that Mr. Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, is likely to turn down both requests.

Under the terms of our post war peace constitution, Japan is prohibited from possessing or manufacturing weapons which can be used for offensive purposes. We are also strictly prohibited from exporting weapons abroad, an official said.

According to American diplomats in Tokyo, Japan originally developed its technology for electronics and precision equipment under licence from the United States.

"But in many areas we find that Japanese technology is now superior and the finish and accuracy of their mass-produced equipment is superb", an American diplomat said.

Both Japanese and American officials said the request was originally being submitted by American diplomats in Tokyo, but the subject was raised again this week when Mr. Joji Amura, Director-General of the Defence Agency, met Mr. Caspar Weinberger, the American Defence Secretary in Washington.

Although Japan has banned industry from exporting arms in any form the United States has been using Sanyo video cameras as an integral part of the guidance system in its bombs, a weapon employed during the war in Vietnam.

Japanese officials said the American request has placed Mr. Suzuki's administration in an embarrassing position at a time when President Reagan is trying to persuade Japan to spend more on defence and take a greater responsibility for the security of north-east Asia.

At present Japan outlays the equivalent of 0.5 per cent of its gross national product on its armed forces and has been accused of enjoying a cheap ride on defence under the United States nuclear umbrella. The country has agreed to increase its defence budget by 7.5 per cent this year. But a spokesman for the government admitted today that senior officials in the Pentagon remained dissatisfied with the low level of Japanese defence spending.

However, Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa, the Chief Cabinet Secretary, made it clear today that the government does not intend to step up defence spending this year. "Considering the fact that the budgets of all ministries, except defence, were trimmed this year Japan has nothing to be ashamed about. The United States is making unreasonable demands and we cannot accept them", Mr. Miyazawa declared.

£250m AIRPORT FOR SINGAPORE

Singapore-Lion and Flag dances officially opened the new international airport at Changi, a vast complex, ranking with Tokyo's Narita, as Asia's largest.

The £250m and took six years to build. The five-storey terminal building has a floor area of 265,000 square yards and can handle 10 million passengers a year. -Reuters.



Larger than life: a statue of the Pope, who was formerly the Archbishop of Cracow, being unveiled in Tarnow, in the Cracow region of Poland.

Basques and Catalans boycott pact meeting

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, July 1

An attempt by Spain's two largest parties, the ruling Centre Democratic Union (UCD), and the opposition Socialist Workers' Party, to push through a pact setting the powers and areas of 16 future autonomous regions is running into growing problems.

Today, the Basque Nationalists and the Catalan Regionalists boycotted a top-level meeting of the four national parties in the new regions to divide power for the next four years. Galicia, the new region of Castilla-Leon, and Extremadura would be strongholds of the Centre Democratic Union, while the Socialists would dominate Andalusia, Asturias, and the two new regions of Castilla-La Mancha and Madrid which is to become an autonomous region as well as remaining Spain's capital.

The UCD and Socialist negotiators have gone so far in regions like Andalusia, Asturias and Cantabria as to agree that the former will keep the rural areas and the latter the industrialized ones. It only remains for the voters perhaps one day to upset their plans.

Both the Basque and Catalan autonomous regional governments now hold that Señor Calvo Sotelo, despite his promises to them, has slowed down the transfer of powers.

Both in Victoria and Barcelona the autonomous administrations remain deeply suspicious of Señor Rodolfo Martín Villa, the Minister in Charge of the Autonomy Process and former Interior Minister, believing that his efforts to establish conformity among the 14 regions to be set up will mean a reduction of the powers already transferred.

The mood has in fact changed with the guide to action, and by no means a rigid dogma to be followed unthinkingly.

Party leaders "must not put themselves in a special category just because they are in leading positions".

Mr. Hu told the rally that the Chinese Communist Party now had a membership of 39 million. "Our party is a great party of 39 million members and it is a party in power", he said.

Until now the Chinese Communist Party was believed to have 38 million members, half of whom joined during the now discredited Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976.

CHALLENGE OVER MAORI CARVINGS

The New Zealand Government yesterday won the first round of its legal battle for the return of valuable Maori carvings which it says were taken out of the country illegally (the Press Association reports).

Ownership is also claimed by Mr. George Ortiz, a renowned collector of Polynesian art, who was forced to sell off his collection in 1978 to pay a ransom for his kidnapped 12-year-old daughter, Grazziella.

But the sale of the carvings, which were expected to fetch £250,000, was stopped by the New Zealand Government.

In a trial of preliminary issues at the High Court in London yesterday, Mr. Ortiz challenged a claim that the Queen, as head of the New Zealand Government, was entitled to possession.

He also claimed that these New Zealand laws were unenforceable in England. But Mr. Justice Staughton ruled against him on both issues.

Mr. Ortiz is expected to continue his fight to retain the carvings, which are 150 years old and were found by a farm labourer in a swamp near Waitara, Taranaki province.

Hu accepts blame for Mao errors

From David Bonavia, Peking, July 1

Mr. Hu Yaobang, the new Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, today accepted the blame, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, for having allowed Mao Tse-tung to perpetrate serious political errors for 20 years towards the end of his life.

He told a mass rally in the Great Hall of the People: "We veterans who had been working together with him for a long time as his comrades-in-arms, or who had been following him in revolutionary struggle as his disciples are keenly aware of our responsibility in this matter, and we are determined never to forget this lesson."

The rally marked the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. Apart from illuminations at night, no other public festivities marked the date.

Mr. Hu was named on Monday as party Chairman, while Mr. Hua Guofeng, Mao's nominated successor, was demoted to the post of the most junior of six Vice-Chairmen. It is widely expected that he will slip further into obscurity over the coming years.

Mr. Hu said that the party would now be able to "reach the South Gate of Heaven and then ascend the Peak of the Jade Emperor".

While the Chinese party remained loyal to Marxism-Leninism, Mr. Hu went on, the ideology "does not embrace all the truths in the unending course of human history, nor can it possibly do so. For us Marxists, the theory of Marxism is the guide to action, and by no means a rigid dogma to be followed unthinkingly."

Party leaders "must not put themselves in a special category just because they are in leading positions".

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Brussels presidency a mixed blessing

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, July 1

Britain today assumed the presidency of the EEC for the second time since it joined the Community in 1973. The British take over from the Dutch and will be in the chair for the next six months.

The presidency, which passes from state to state in alphabetical order, entails not only the chairing of the EEC's Council of Ministers in its various guises, but also the task of representing the Community to the outside world.

Thus, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, will speak for the EEC on the basis of an agreed position, at the session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September.

Although the presidency confers some advantages on the incumbent in particular the right to draw up the agenda of council meetings, it also requires a combination of the roles of judge and advocate which can be embarrassing if important national interests are at stake.

This raises a question whether it will be either to Britain or the Community's advantage for the British to be in the chair during the crucial negotiations which will get underway in September on the reform of the EEC budget and the Common Agricultural Policy.

Good oil offered for bad

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 1

Offering good oil for bad in an effort to halt the widespread use of adulterated cooking oil which has killed more than 50 people in Spain in two months and made thousands ill, the authorities collected 72,197 litres of suspect oil today, the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Security reported in Madrid.

Housewives queued in 84°F (27°C) weather outside public health clinics in Madrid and other cities to turn in oil they had bought unlabelled tins and in most cases from door to door salesmen. One elderly couple who live alone handed in 70 litres which they said they had stored at home because it was cheap.

The ministry offered to trade the toxic product for genuine olive oil after public warnings against the use of the adulterated product failed to convince many citizens. A number of patients cured of what was at

first incorrectly diagnosed as atypical pneumonia had to be readmitted to hospital after again using the toxic oil. The number of patients in hospital suffering from oil poisoning is now 1,711 throughout the country and is declining. But the oil—pronounced not only for human consumption but even for making soap or for burning in lamps—continues to claim additional victims. Three more people died yesterday.

The mystery of what appeared to be an epidemic of atypical pneumonia was cleared up on June 18, more than a month after the illness was first observed in the Madrid area. At that time, the Government confirmed that tests and research led to the conclusion that the sickness was to be blamed on oil clandestinely sold in bulk, which contained denatured rape-seed oil and other toxic elements.

South African Airways to recruit black hostesses

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, July 1

South African Airways (SAA) the Government-owned national airline, is to train black women as air hostesses for the first time.

Mr. Hendrik Schoeman, the Transport Minister, announced in Pretoria that SAA had been given permission to recruit 25 black women for training. They will undergo the normal selection procedure which white women have to pass.

This includes a test of their ability to speak Afrikaans which is the main language of the white civil group, said he wanted to see what salaries the black air hostesses would earn before forming any opinion.

Meanwhile, the Chamber of Mines has announced significant pay rises for nearly 50,000 ant pay rises for nearly 50,000 ant pay rises for nearly 50,000 ant

Learned underground workers are to get a 15 per cent rise which will raise their basic pay to 115 rand (£67) a month. In addition they are housed in compounds, fed and given medical care which the chamber reckons is worth 73 rand (£43) a month.

Mining sources said that average underground pay for a black miner would be about 240 rand (£140) a month. White miners, outnumbered by about 10 to one by blacks, earned an average 1,150 rand a month (£675) last year and they recently negotiated a 14 per cent rise plus increases in fringe benefits.

Crisis ahead for Costa Rica

Democracy fails to avert political violence

From Stephen Downer, Costa Rica

Just slams surrounding San José, democracy will be questioned in the near future.

Poverty is increasing because the economy has not grown. The distribution of income has deteriorated, mainly because of inflation.

Government officials blamed Salvadoran guerrilla sympathizers for one of the recent attacks, which injured three United States Embassy Marines. The other theory worrying local people is that young Costa Rican radicals were responsible.

The liberal-conservative Government of President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, which gave diplomatic support to the fight to overthrow Anastasio Somoza, President of neighbouring Nicaragua until 1978, has given no such encouragement to the revolutionary movement in El Salvador.

Señor Carazo, in fact, seems determined to maintain the status quo until his term as President ends next year.

Señor Hernán Saca, the Finance Minister, resigned from the Government in April because of what he saw as the President's abandonment of the beginning of economic restructuring.

Among other proposals Señor Saca had urged the changing of rules which exempted Costa Rican manufacturers from imported goods by as much as 317 per cent.

"There are major changes that have to be introduced to the public sector," Señor Saca added, "otherwise it may become a hindrance to economic growth. It is getting too big."

Señor Arias Sánchez agreed: "My party created a welfare state. But we are a little concerned about the paternalistic attitude that has developed in Costa Rica. In that sense we have to strengthen the individual and not the state."

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About 2.2 million people live in the small, peaceful country. 98 per cent of them live in the capital, San José.

Thirty-five per cent of public expenditure goes on education, 2 per cent on national security. The Army, considered a waste, was disbanded in 1949.

"It would be ridiculous for Costa Rica to have armed forces," said Señor Saca. "We don't need them when we have friends."

In September, 1978, President Somoza threatened to invade Costa Rica for protesting about his strong-armed tactics in trying to control a national rebellion. President Carazo telephoned the Venezuelan Government, which sent five jet fighters rushing to San José, 30 minutes' flying time from the Nicaraguan capital of Managua. Señor Somoza did not invade.

The per capita income of US\$2,000 is not only far higher than in the rest of the region but, along with Uruguay's, is the most evenly distributed in Latin America.

However, the economy will grow by only 1 per cent this year, compared with the recent annual average of 6 per cent.

Last year's trade deficit was US\$666m, due mainly to a 28 per cent increase in Costa Rica's oil bill (this will amount to US\$250m this year) and a 22 per cent drop in coffee earnings.

DAILY STAR READER PROFILE

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Death of a New York jobhunter

From Michael Leapman, New York, July 1

The terrifying and finally fatal odyssey of an average young visitor to New York highlights again the random perils of this fearful city. Yesterday police stitched together the dreadful last hours of Mr. Gerard Coury, a graduate from Connecticut, who died at the weekend after leaving his job on an underground railway line.

Mr. Coury had come to the city on his way to Washington, where he was to be interviewed for a job in a restaurant. He had to change trains in New York.

On Friday evening he telephoned his mother from a police office at Grand Central Station in extreme distress. He had, he said, been robbed of his money, luggage and everything he owned except his trousers.

His mother told him to wait while she arranged for him to be sent money, or for somebody to pick him up. He was last seen by a policeman in the waiting room at 11 pm. The policeman gave him a message to keep on waiting.

Police clear Grand Central Station and lock it soon after 1 am, but it is not known at what time Mr. Coury left. He was next seen at dawn a half mile away, running along Eighth Avenue towards 42nd Street, the heart of the city's crime, vice and drugs district. By now he did not even have any trousers.

A crowd of about 20 street people seemed to be chasing him, witnesses say. They threw bottles and rubbish in his direction, shouting taunts and insults. Police do not know how he became involved with the mob or how he lost his trousers.

Naked, he ran into an underground station, where police tried unsuccessfully to stop him from jumping a turnstile and getting on to the platform. There, he touched a live rail and was apparently electrocuted, although doctors say he could have died from heart failure brought about by sheer terror.

Before they pieced together this horrifying tale, police had believed the victim to be one of the thousands of vagrants who haunt the streets of New York. They thought he might be mentally defective.

His brother Charles said: "He was a good kid, but whether or not after being accosted, beaten, stripped and abandoned in New York City he was in control of his faculties, I could not say. I certainly would have freaked out after that."

EX-HOSTAGE GOES Washington, July 1. Staff Sergeant Joseph Subic, the only American soldier held hostage in Iran to be denied a commendation, was being discharged today. It was reported that Sergeant Subic appeared on Iranian television during his captivity and said other hostages were spies.—UPI.

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THE ARTS

Dance

Anelaborate but litral ballet

The yal Ballet end their season at the Metropolitan Ope New York, this week, before moving on to Toronto.

CllBarnes reports on the American premiere of Keth MacMillan's Isadora

Keth MacMillan's *Isadora* is extraordinary — it is extraordinary, almost, in the sense of grand failure one would expect to have than a cheap success. *Isadora*, which was given its American premiere by the yal Ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House this week, is the first in MacMillan's narrative as that began with *Anastasia* and continued with *Mexon* and *apering*. They are all fundamentally theatre pieces. They all concentrate on a woman — possibly *Mayerling* was an exception there — and they all put far more emphasis on drama than on dance. This is almost a tradition of British Ballet. Choreographers such as Robert Helpmann, John Cranko and Peter Dorelli have all emphasized drama more than dance. So *Isadora* should not really surprise anyone — even if it does not actually excite anyone. MacMillan planned *Isadora*, I suspect he meant it as a vehicle for his favourite ballerina, Lynn Seymour. This did not work out, but the irony is that Frederick Ashton years ago gave Seymour a *Duncan* solo that so totally recalled the pictures of Duncan, that in a brief three or four minutes Duncan came alive. In *Isadora*, Duncan dies with MacMillan's Ballet. It is all so elaborate and so literal. It has, I understand, been considerably cut from its London version a few weeks ago, and people tell me, much improved. Yet the ballet still does not work on any theatrical level.

Also for the first time, MacMillan is using a totally original full-length score by the composer Rodney Bennett. This is both rare and brave. The music, as one might expect from any knowledge of the composer, is simply clever pastiche, a collage of soundscapes on a painting of history. But it is not all that bad. Bennett is a very effective contemporary composer des-

American ballet stars at Sadler's Wells

Martine Van Hamel, Kevin McKenzie and George Christ will be among the dancers appearing with Ballet Stars of America during the American dance season at the Sadler's Wells Theatre. Among the works in their two programmes will be

Gallery

Oskar Kokoschka Memorial Exhibition

Marlborough Fine Art

Among the most distinguished of the artistic exiles from Hitler's Germany to end up on these shores, Oskar Kokoschka spent 15 important years (1938-1953) of his long life here, became a British citizen and maintained close contact with Britain right up to his death last year, at the age of 94. In the select but comprehensive memorial show, his London gallery, Marlborough, have now put on (until July 31), Britain bulks large — especially in the views of the Thames he painted in the 1930s, mostly after he had moved away.

And yet there is something very clearly forbidding us to annex him to British art. First, we are likely to notice that the brilliant colours, and the fast, nervous brush-strokes with which they are applied, do not seem to correspond to any London we know, even in the general imaginative way of the French Impressionists and Fauves who treated the same subjects. Next, we notice that the feeling and the vision are almost exactly identical whether Kokoschka is painting Vienna or Prague before the war, or Switzerland, or (stunningly) Downtown Manhattan 20 years after. In other words, though Kokoschka seems at first to carry a very extrovert, outward-turning artist, responsive to the world around him, when it comes to the point he is another of those who merely carry their homes around with them and reinterpret everything in terms of their own inner vision.

Once we appreciate that, we are in a better position to evaluate Kokoschka, or at least to evaluate our responses to him. I have never been very fond of Kokoschka in ones and twos, but I have to admit that he looks far more compelling as a masse (even such a relatively modest mass as this). The

gradual progression in the self-portraits which fill the ante-room is fascinating to behold, even though I persist in liking the earliest (1923), painted in flat blocks of vibrant colour, the best. Other early works, such as the brooding *Lac Léman II* of 1924 or the crisply drawn *Car of 1910*, have the same sort of quality and it must be said for his rather wispy, romantic portrait of the unspeakable Alma Mahler (c.1912) that, while noticeably on the sinister side, it does give one some faint notion of what all those grand artists saw in her.



Oskar Kokoschka self portrait

As we move into the 1930s Kokoschka finds his mature style and sticks to it thereafter. True, everything is ruthlessly shaped in the same stylistic mould, and yet monotony is avoided: one develops a strange fascination in seeing exactly how it works, how very tiny, incidental variations distinguish a view of Istanbul from one of Chelsea Reach. And there is always gusto, always an infectious delight in the sheer handiwork of painting. The full-scale retrospective which must be somewhere impending should be revelatory.

John Russell Taylor

Richard O'Brien, author of *The Rocky Horror Show*, lead the cast of *Eastward Ho!*, the opening production at the rebuilt Mermaid Theatre. A musical by Howard Shuman, Nick Bicar and Robert Ceryvo, based on the Jacobean comedy, it opens on July 7.

Karlheinz Stockhausen will be the special guest at next year's Dublin Festival of Twentieth Century Music, where he will conduct the RTE Symphony Orchestra in his *Inori*. New works at the festival, from January 6 to 12, will be provided by Brian Beckett, David Byers, Brian Boydell, Philip Edmondson and Jerome de Bromhead, while other composers featured include Ligeti, Kagel, Henze, Xenakis and Lutoslawski.

Two of Britain's leading young cellists, Robert Cohen and Julian Lloyd Webber, will appear as soloists at the 1981 Schools Prom concerts at the Albert Hall from November 23 to 25. More than 1,000 young musicians, in ensembles ranging from jazz groups to symphony orchestras, will be playing at the Proms. Another professional joining the young performers will be the jazz trumpeter Humphrey Lyttelton.

A new play by Edward Bond, *Restoration*, his first musical, opens at the Royal Court on July 21. Set in eighteenth-century England, to music by Nick Bicar, the comedy is directed by the author with designs by Hayden Griffin and Gemma Jackson. The cast is led by Simon Callow and Irene Handl.

Theatre



Sheila Hancock (left), Patrick Stewart, Gemma Jones, Leanne Mellinger

Lighting changes help transform actions into dreams

The Winter's Tale

Stratford

"Your actions are my dreams" exclaims the deranged Leontes to his falsely suspected wife, thus supplying the clue for one notable Stratford version of this play in which the conflicting realities of the jealous husband and innocent wife were signalled by reversals of lighting.

Ronald Eyre's production is also emphatically punctuated with light changes; the difference being that they are used to underline main turning points in the plot. There is an awesome blackout when Leontes rips up the oracle's message; another when Antigonus consigns the baby to the wilds of Bohemia and meets the giant bear in a flash of lightning. If there is one point Mr Eyre wants to get across it is that Leontes has offended the Gods. It is of no help to The Winter's Tale to launch it in the manner of a Greek tragedy, for the simple reason that this draws even more attention to the arbitrary character of Leontes' jealousy. If Apollo is punishing him for an act of

injustice, what rival deity spurred him on to it in the first place? Neither Shakespeare or Mr Eyre has any answer to that, and when the fatal delusion first grips Patrick Stewart it is as though he is having a heart attack. He gulps for air, loosens his clothes, his arms flail and when he regains equilibrium, his frank smile is replaced with a smugly poisoned mask.

As I hope these details begin to convey, this is a fascinating and grand-scale performance. Mr Stewart is an actor who excels in representing sickness. In this case, he begins in a state of exultant good health, blowing his own trumpet in the opening pageant, playfully twisting Polixenes' arm in hospitable persuasion, and expressing all of his affections in boyish physical contact, the first sight of what is to come appears when he is lying at Hermione's feet, his face staring out from a mask of stone in the midst of the surrounding gaiety.

One the person dies bite into him it immediately affects his physique. His walk becomes Leontes' jealousy. If Apollo is punishing him for an act of

shirt and breeches for a nightgown. And when we see him at the end of the 16 years, he is almost unrecognisably altered into a feeble, unshaven, reclusive with delayed responses and cracked delivery of senility. The part is stretched to its utmost limits, and in point of delivery, it rarely seen in the Bohemian scenes played with such bland insipidity, every face, beaming, every wit slow, every accent proclaiming the triumph of natural virtue over intelligence.

There is a solid core of experienced RSC players who guarantee continuity of the house style, but there is also a sizeable proportion of new faces (some of them very pretty) whose vocal technique has a long way to go. Gemma Jones' Hermione comes into her own in the final reunion, where her still dignity, fluid, statuesque justification, and there is fine verse speaking from Bernard Lloyd and Robert Edlison who would show to better advantage in less of a vacuum.

Irving Wardle

tiche Victorian numbers by Stephen Oliver.

Mr Eyre's view of the play is implicit in the opening pageant in which a carnival monster of Time gives birth to the child Mamillius. Such may indeed be the inner fable; but there remains the task of bringing it to detailed life. And I have rarely seen the Bohemian scenes played with such bland insipidity, every face, beaming, every wit slow, every accent proclaiming the triumph of natural virtue over intelligence.

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Irving Wardle

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's paper.

Lyrics of the Heartside

Arts

George Eliot

Soho Polytechnic

The best part of the first half of *Lyrics of the Heartside* is that it makes way for the second half. It may have taken Joseph Mydell as much thought and research to put together the first half, but it does not show. With access to all Paul Laurence Dunbar's poems and letters, he does nothing more than make a quick survey of Dunbar's attitudes to his American life, summarising his reactions to the War between the States, to black life in the South and in the North — and to read well and sagaciously select those passages of writings that illustrate those attitudes.

Mr Mydell is considerably more successful in the second part. He takes hold of the history (with a finer elixir, and connects it so that it tells something of the man in the actual context of his life. Where he began with simple performance of the material, no more, he begins with a reading of the material, and he reads it with a style and assurance once he stops cataloguing Dunbar's life and gives it a context. The context is

finally a happy one for London, revealing Dunbar's connections to being lionised by British society while still only 25.

That context could make the show a success if London was given to supporting acts that are distinctly "off-Broadway", that aim to find and entertain their natural audience for a packed limited season. London is not noticeably good at that, but there should certainly be an audience that would applaud the obvious rich talents of Mr Mydell at the Arts Theatre.

When Verity Barge was interviewed by Melvyn Bragg on television, shortly before his death, he commented on the number of women writers she had encouraged at the Soho Poly and waited for her response. It was typical that she found it too obvious to be commented on and pushed on to the next subject.

The policy there has always been to succeed with fostering talent wherever it was found. There are still many traces of her influence in the programme, yet Margaret Wolfitt's death, he commented on the number of women writers she had encouraged at the Soho Poly and waited for her response. It was typical that she found it too obvious to be commented on and pushed on to the next subject.

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Ned Chaillet

Concerts

Salomon Orchestra

St John's

There is something in professionalism that can easily take away the thrill of a pursuit, for which on occasion we may be tempted to specialise in Wagner, an excitable doctor. But it is refreshing to meet an orchestra which custom has not staled and yet which does not make of enthusiasm an excuse for incompetence. The Salomon Orchestra is one such. They take their members from among the many excellent instrumentalists who have chosen to make their careers outside music, and they meet occasionally for crash courses leading to public concerts like the greatly enjoyable one they gave last night.

An orchestra which takes its name from the eighteenth century impresario might be expected to specialise in Haydn, but the Salomon prefer music that gives everybody a good time. Here they began with two full-blooded pieces of love music, Dvorak's *Othello* overture and Wagner's *Wendens Lieber*, then completed their programme with Prokofiev's Fifth Symphony, the noisy and jubilant Prelude to Victory he composed in the summer of 1944.

The vitality of the music making, the sense of people enjoying themselves at their tasks and savouring every moment, made it impossible to ignore any detail of the

performances. Time and again I was struck by the silver clarity of the woodwinds ensemble, by the exultant confidence of the brass, by the astonishing range and exactness of colour and dynamic achieved by the strings. In the Dvorak and Wagner works, particularly, so much was happening and happening with such passion, that one might almost have been listening to Schoenberg. And for unbelievers should perhaps add that this is intended as a compliment.

No less rare was the sensitivity and trust with which the players listened to each other. For instance, the tone of pizzicato violins and sustained windtone in the middle Wagner song, "Im Treibhaus" could have been taken as a model by many a professional orchestra for instance, the surge of radiant feeling at the start of the following number.

No doubt much of the credit for this, and for the liberating discipline of the playing throughout, must go to the conductor Howard Williams.

The other professional participant was the soprano Marie Hayward Segal, who looked like Birgit Nilsson in her prime but sounded like Terese Cahill, her voice still in its Sieglinde phase. As yet, too, she has little personality of her own, playing safe with traditional approaches to climaxes and cadences, though her singing was always appealing and quite faultless.

Paul Griffiths

Sena Jurinac

Wigmore Hall

Although it is a while since Sena Jurinac last sang in opera here, her London public is faithful, enthusiastic, and numerous. She gave a recital, heard when she gave a recital, with Geoffrey Parsons as her pianist, last night.

The repertoire of her programme abounded in interest. There were three early Wagner songs, one of them the charming, rather Wagnerian, "Bride's prayer on the eve of marriage" (much on the lines of "Oui, d'emain" in *Fre Diavolo*). Her Brahms group included the famous but rarely heard "Regenlieder". There were groups of songs by Mendelssohn and Reger, each with its share of diversity and distinction, as well as some favourite Schubert and Richard Strauss. She began, in English, with Dido's Lament from Purcell's great opera — clear, appreciative English too.

Jurinac is still singing opera, particularly in Vienna (she recently appeared there as Kostelnicka, Feldmarschallin, and the *Ariadne* boy-composer) nearly 40 years after her debut at home in Zagreb. There is plenty of voice, in all registers, only one wobbly note (twice) in a recital lasting over two hours, some dubious intonation, admittedly, but because she was singing out, indeed "bifing" with her voice. The lustrious, peacish to vocal quality that conquered us in 1947 at Covent Garden, with her Cherubino and Dorabella, has changed over the decades: it is still occasionally audible as part of the mature

soprano known from her Fidelio and Marie Therese of more recent years.

In German song she does not create instant atmosphere, fresh and unique, every time, as the greatest Lieder-singers do. There is always shy, gentle charm, a lovely personality, when words and tone, and artistry all combined, as in Brahms's "Von ewiger Liebe", one realized what had been missing earlier. The clinking last verse of Strauss's "Georgine" was marvellously felt and projected, likewise the whole of "Zueignung", with a clean, open, ringing, thrilling top A in the penultimate line.

The best was to come. For her first encore she announced "I hope you recognize", and then sang "Da geht er hin", the Marchallin's monologue from *Der Rosenkavalier*. It was a delicious chuckle at "Die alte Frau", indeed with something distinctive, or simply just right, in each cherished phrase. Brahms's *Meine Liebe* just glowed with ardour. Schubert's "An die Musik" was sung with almost violently possessive intensity, uncommon and moving. Then she closed the piano lid, picked up one of the many bouquets, and waved goodnight.

Writing last week from Alderbury about George Benjamin's "A Midwinter", I praised the soprano soloist, but looking at the advance syllabus and not the programme book, identified her wrongly, she was Terese Cahill, and I apologize objectly to her and all readers for my stupid mistake. Last night's singer, I promise you, was Sena Jurinac.

William Mann

Cinema

John Ford, a monster of acute sensibility

About John Ford by Lindsay Anderson

Piccus, £12, hardback; £5.95, paperback

Almost 30 years ago, when it was not usual to acknowledge artistry in directors who worked in the Hollywood factories, Lindsay Anderson caused a certain shock by describing a film by John Ford which he was reviewing as "Shakespearean". Since then he has not compromised his esteem. Ford is still "one of the great poets of humanity in our time" and his book *About John Ford* leaves no room for challenge.

Anderson's admiration of the artist was dramatically tested by his meetings over the years with the man, for whom words like "unpredictable" were also rather inadequate. He recalls, for instance, an incident in 1957 when he shyly showed Ford one of his own early films, *Every Day Except Christmas*. Ford behaved disgracefully, talking throughout the screening, asking foolish questions, acting up worst at the moments which were most obviously the homage of the young director's veneration and study of his own work. "Ford let up for a moment. The accordion music was gentle, the camera moved dreamily over flowers and tilted up into darkness. A moment of dream. Ford snatched in with a knockout blow: 'When do the fish come in?'"

This was pure malice, not insensitivity. Was it some strange professional resentment? Or a test for the disciple's love? The love survived it. Anderson's book is perhaps without parallel as the tribute of one film maker to another.

Ford entered Anderson's life in 1946 when he was 23 and (ignoring the advice of the then *Times* critic that it was the "graveyard of masculinity") went to see *My Darling Clementine*. He discovered a magic that emanated from "some kind of moral poetry".

The process of discovery for Anderson was prolonged. Many of Ford's early works were lost when he first began to write about him in *Sequence and Sight* and *Sound*, and have only gradually been rediscovered in the years between.

The peculiar method of *About John Ford* succeeds in conserving the continuing excitement of revelation. In the middle fifties, Anderson "laboured mightily" over a monograph to be published by the British Film Institute. The work reached galley, but then money ran out, and for a quarter of a century it lay idle. Now, along with the correspondence Anderson had at the time with Ford's writers, Frank Nugent, Dudley Nichols, and Nunnally Johnson, it provides the centre of the new book.



John Ford

The record of the first thrill of discovery is supplemented and commented by later experience, rediscoveries, reconsiderations; and the meetings with Ford, to the last visit, six weeks before the end of cancer, when Ford was past pretending that their often abrasive communications over the years did not amount to friendship.

He was a most elusive man. Few of the close collaborators whose testimonies appear in this book seem to feel they ever knew him well. He was a monster, no doubt, using every means — blustering, bullying, tears, wheedling Irish charm, foul-mouthed roistering — to dissemble the acute sensibility which the films cannot conceal. Also, no doubt, to manipulate the people around him, without principle, for the purposes of his creation. What purposes they were, and how fine at their best, the still photographs in this book serve to illustrate.

Anderson spends some time upon Ford's fortunes at the hands of his critics, particularly the exponents of the critical systems that came into vogue in this country and America in the seventies. Ford's grandeur tended to elude the machinery of

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IF IRELAND IS TO BE UNITED

eneyal temporary provision of the Government of Northern Ireland (Irish rule), which is in business in the House of Commons today, falls due at a time when policy in the province is under heavy pressure. Bipartisanism, be it on the verge of collapse, the organized leaders in the Maze prison continue to drive the Irish communities (paraphrase for the moment anyway; a new government in Dublin will wish to make its own approach to London; and in the United States, where prejudice vies with ignorance for ascendancy, the courtesies of royalty have become unsafe.

The Irish policy of the Government wins small applause and makes little progress. It does not follow that it is mistaken. The Ulster problem, which has been around for nearly four centuries, is not susceptible of quick or easy solutions. The main structure of the Government's policy fits the situation well. In the absence of provincial institutions Northern Ireland is governed by a Secretary of State, flanked by Ministers from Westminster and an efficient, mostly home-grown Civil Service. The administration is even-handed and widely acceptable, at least as second best. Repeated attempts are made to get devolved government going again, so far without success. The province is assured that there will be no change in its constitutional status without the consent of the majority (the right of self-determination). The forces of the Crown protect the Catholics from the Protestant pogrom and the Protestants from republican coercion. Good relations with the Republic are cultivated, and its interest in what happens in the North is acknowledged.

This is a stable and stabilizing policy. It permits peaceful life to go in Northern Ireland to a larger extent than is commonly supposed away from there. It is a policy against which only the Provisionals (verbally) rebel. But it lacks movement and the appearance of movement — and that is important in order to keep alive the democratic political process, to give employment to politicians, to assist moderate Catholic representatives to hold the line against violence, to enable the English, Scots and Welsh to believe that the burden is not for ever, and to placate Britain's usually friendly critics abroad. There are several things the Government could do to create a sense of movement without departing from the basis of its policy. It could beef up local government a bit, now reduced to a simulacrum. There is fairly close limit to the scope

for reform here, imposed by the memory and remaining evidence of sectarian discrimination in public housing and jobs and other subtle forms.

The Government could also prepare the ground for the reentry of provincial politicians by introducing PR for the enlarged contingent of MPs from Northern Ireland at the next election; then choose from the new intake two or three of the better spirits and give them ministerial jobs in the province. This would emulate the better Scottish practice. They would have to be excused — the SDLP in particular — from the obligation to support the Government over the whole range of policy outside the province. The doctrine of collective responsibility has become elastic enough for that to be just another innovation.

Before that, however, another attempt should be made to revive provincial government. The mechanism, since it must have the acquiescence of a majority of both communities, will have to incorporate some version of power sharing, if it is to be more than a mere advisory. The Government will have to lead more strongly with its own proposal this time, and if the party leaders turn them down it should be ready to put the matter to the test of a referendum.

The prospects for getting something off the ground are not particularly encouraging, but in one respect they have improved. In Dr Garret FitzGerald there is a prime minister in Dublin who has not, like his predecessor, written off the venture in advance on the grounds that Northern Ireland is a failed political unit. He sees the necessity for a step by step advance. He may be a better influence than Mr Haughey was on the leadership of the SDLP, which has been veering towards abstentionism.

Two conditions are critical to the success of reviving the political process in the province. First the IRA must be put into retreat again. The key to that at present is the H-block dispute. In spite of the barrage of criticism from the Republic and "anti-colonialists" all over the place, the Government has placed itself well. It has chosen the right ground to stand on: denial of separate political status in name and substance. Its position is morally proof against anything other than bluster. It has been flexible and reformist in the details of the prison regime. And it has just signalled to the potential suicides and their political handlers that there is a way off the hook if they wish to take it. If they do not wish to take it, they must know by now that they

will squander young life in a futile attempt to break the clear resolution of a morally vindictive Government. They must ask their bishops, their bishops have already told them the evil of their ways.

Though murderous, the leadership of the IRA is rational. They will ground arms, as they have before, only when they come to see that they have no good hope of advancing their objectives by a continuation of the campaign. Hope is their oxygen. It must be denied them.

It is therefore with a sinking heart that one learns that the Labour Party may be about to commit itself to Irish unification, and to deny the majority in Northern Ireland any permanent right of self-determination. This is a design for weakness that convinces the Provos that if only they keep going they can beat the British out of Ulster and the Ulster unionists into a unified revolutionary Irish state.

The expulsion or induced secession of Northern Ireland from the kingdom is a little bit more than a "political objective" like raising the school-leaving age or nationalizing the banks. The Ulster question goes to the heart of allegiance and national identity. That is the root issue of political society, and to add to its weakness, importance all other issues. It is something for which moderate men have recourse to extremes. The belief is often expressed that if Ulster unionists were only presented with a firm declaration of intent by the British Government they would become reconciled to the prospect of Irish unity and start making the best of it. That is a false and dangerous assumption. Acquaintance with Ulster and a look at its history leaves little room for doubt what would be the response of Ulster Protestants to any signal from their government that it was intended to manoeuvre them into a united Ireland. It would be to organize themselves to evade the manoeuvre and arm themselves to resist its purpose if necessary. No government should invite that response unless it wishes to evacuate Ulster leaving Ireland in a state of civil war.

The aspiration of a united Ireland is a virtuous and proper one, even for Englishmen. It ceases to be virtuous and proper if it is proposed on any terms other than genuine consent — including the consent of a majority of a million Ulster Protestants. Only the Republic can win that consent, and it has done little enough about it. That too Dr Fitzgerald knows better than the Taoiseach he has succeeded.

AN ELECTION WITHOUT AN ANSWER

The lack of a decisive result in the Israeli general election is disappointing. It is true that many of the smaller parties have been swept away, so that the new Knesset will not be plagued to quite the same extent by the proliferation of splinter groups to which Israel's system of proportional representation tends to give rise. But neither the Labour Party of Mr Peres nor the ruling Likud coalition led by Mr Begin has been given a majority by the voters.

The balance of power therefore lies with those smaller parties which did manage to gain seats, chief among them being the religious parties — the National Religious Party, Aguda Israel, and Poalei Aguda Israel. The most likely outcome is that Mr Begin will continue as Prime Minister, but without any strong or stable parliamentary support. The religious parties are not automatically or even necessarily in favour of the right wing policies of the Likud. Apart from a short break in the late 1950s, the religious parties lent their crucial support to all Labour Governments up to 1976. The religious parties do not insist that Israel be ruled in a fundamentalist Jewish way, only that Jewish law should be respected in religious, social, educational and other matters, and by and large they do not interfere in decisions concerning the economy or foreign

affairs. On the other hand, the religious parties have clearly found Mr Begin a congenial companion over the past four years, and warm to his forthright views on the historical rights of the Jewish people. The leader of the National Religious Party, Mr Josef Burg, has become a leading figure in the Begin Cabinet, and is Israel's chief negotiator in the talks with Egypt and the United States over Palestinian autonomy.

It is possible that Mr Begin might now feel able to bring off a surprise peace initiative, much as he responded to President Sadat's overture and paved the way for Camp David. The Americans will certainly be urging some movement in the peace process. But Mr Begin's record in government has been that of a man who firmly believes that Israel has made enough concessions already, and who has no intention of helping to broaden Camp David into a wider peace settlement involving the Palestinians. A further term in office would be a remarkable achievement, given that until six months ago Mr Begin was being written off as a political has-been. But the kind of aggressive and strident electioneering which has brought about this change of fortune does not augur well for the future.

The best hope for Mr Peres, assuming he is unable to reach an agreement with the religious parties himself, is that a new Begin coalition will begin to founder before too long, and will prove unable to survive popular discontent. This is most likely to happen in the economic field, where the Begin Government gave Israeli consumers short-term benefits as an election ploy, but has failed to cope to grips with the mounting problem of inflation. But it could also occur over the question of peace, especially if the Israeli public grows weary of Mr Begin's jingoism, and begins to question its wisdom.

The Arab world has long maintained that one Israeli Government is much like another, and that elections in Israel are therefore without meaning. Quite apart from the fact that this charge cannot be proved, which does not themselves permit free elections — let alone a change of government — there can be no doubt that most Arab leaders do in fact regard Mr Peres as a great deal more flexible than Mr Begin. The prospect of Mr Begin remaining in power will therefore give comfort to those Arab leaders who find him a convenient extremist opponent. It will lead to a further hardening of attitudes in an area which has already suffered enough

Voice abroad

From the President of the Institute of Journalists

Sir, The start of our EEC presidency seems a particularly inappropriate moment for Her Majesty's Government to announce its intention of cutting back the external services of the BBC.

"Nation shall speak peace unto nation" is the motto over the entrance to Broadcasting House. Indeed it is arguable that few other British undertakings have done more to sustain peace and human rights overseas than has the BBC. The £3m a year that the Government intends to excise from its funding is a considerable sum when compared with the £33m a day which we spend on defence. If the Government insists on its proposals against the inevitable tide of protest, seven foreign language services and the sale of recorded broadcasts worldwide will be ended: all to save a fraction of the purchase price of a single jet fighter.

But will there be a saving at all in strict monetary terms, setting aside the incalculable costs in terms of involvement in ending services to unstable Somalia and censorship-prone Malta and Brazil, to name

three of Mrs Thatcher's targets? 100 members among the 200 employees whose jobs would disappear think not. Vacancies in the media are getting fewer and queues of media workers claiming unemployment benefit are getting longer.

To them it appears that the Government is determined to force an arbitrary cut in expenditure regardless of the net financial result or the very real loss of British prestige, influence and power for peace. Both to our country and to the world which has considered these proposals in an emergency debate, and doubtless also to overseas listeners who rely on the BBC for an objective news service, this is an unkind cut and a false economy. Yours faithfully, GRAHAM R. JONES, Institute of Journalists, Bedford Chambers, Covent Garden, WC2. June 27.

Defence review

From Commander Martin Gwinner, RN (retired)

Sir, The recent Defence review is the second occasion in 15 years that the Admiralty Board have been moved to accept reality through

political initiative by the government of the day.

The cuts in naval expenditure are positive measures. Chatham, our base against the Dutch; Portsmouth, our base against the French; both long overdue for closure. More important is the recognition that the DLR (guided missile destroyer) and Leander and the Rothesay class frigates have no fighting value, save as expensive and vulnerable helicopter platforms. For 15 years the Admiralty Board have obeyed the political will that has pressed for shipbuilding, regardless of "state of the art" developments in weapons and sensors. The expenditure on hulls with no fighting value has been scandalous: an equivalent expenditure on weapon systems would have been of immensely greater value to the Royal Navy, Nato and to British industry.

Of longer term concern is the fact that it needs a politician under intense Treasury pressure to move the Admiralty Board towards reality. If they cannot get it right in so in war?

Yours faithfully, MARTIN GWINNER, Ansty House, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Communist tactics in France

From Professor Richard Cobb, FBA

Sir, Dr Wober's letter (June 30) is a timely reminder of the skill employed by members of the French Communist Party in "colonising" institutions. Some of the British members of their patient ability in this respect may be gathered from the manner in which they penetrated research organisations and institutions during the previous regime, at a time when they had no friends in high official posts.

Now, with ministers in crucial areas of the bureaucracy, we may expect to see them extending their permanent influence and patronage, this time from above.

One must cling to what crumbs of comfort that remain: after 1947, the ministries that had been in Communist control for the previous three years were effectively purged. But such a purge would be much more difficult a second time.

Yours faithfully, RICHARD COBB, Worcester College, Oxford. June 30.

Lessons for Tories

From Mr Nicholas Scott, MP for Chelsea (Conservative)

Sir, The Socialist landslide in France is a warning to the Tory Party, and makes Chris Patten's rallying cry in your columns (June 26) particularly timely. Like Chris Patten, I am a socialist, but I believe the Government to stick to its fundamental strategy and to have as its first priority the containment of inflation. There are however two matters which need to move up the agenda.

Firstly, the increasing number of unemployed 16- to 17-year-olds presents not only a growing picture of human misery and frustration and of economic waste but also a potential threat to our social cohesion and political stability, as the temptations of crime and political extremism present themselves to youngsters who feel rejected by society. I believe we should set up a special fund to offer all young people in their first two years after school a guarantee of an educational or training opportunity or a role in community service.

Secondly, there is now every justification for some massive reflationary programme (but for a small expansion mainly on construction projects which would provide orders for private industry and jobs for at least some of the unemployed). The psychological impact behind such a move would be immense and it would show the new priority that the Government now gives to reducing unemployment. A priority reflected so markedly in the House of Commons last week by the presence of the Prime Minister throughout the debate as well as by her *voir de force* in winding it up.

Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS SCOTT, House of Commons, June 29.

Shares for workers

From Mr Richard Wainwright, MP for Colne Valley (Liberal)

Sir, Distinguished Conservatives have in your columns, rightly urged the Government to give high priority to fostering competition in industry by personal share ownership. This should include facilitating forms of industrial ownership new to this country, but successful elsewhere. An example is the Job Ownership Company, in which each worker is required to have a capital stake and which is controlled by its workers on the basis of "one person, one vote". This is modelled on the company structure of successful Mondragon industrial co-operatives in Spain.

Neither our company law nor our tax law adequately accommodates this form of industrial ownership. To make this form of ownership viable, the Companies (No 2) Bill and the Finance Bill are being tabled in the Commons at Report Stage and it is hoped they will receive all-party support.

Yours faithfully, RICHARD WAINWRIGHT, House of Commons, June 30.

Both wet and dry

From Mr Robert Rhodes James, MP for Cambridge (Conservative)

Sir, I was somewhat surprised to discover recently that neither of my parliamentary colleagues do not realise that the origin of "wet" and "dry" politicians was the struggle over prohibition in the United States, nor that perhaps significantly the "wets" won in the end. This crude and somewhat puerile differentiation had some relevance in the disputes over prohibition, but has no relevance when serious political journalists should recognise that it is a grotesque oversimplification of political attitudes and beliefs, and does not say much for their intelligence or political awareness.

Chuck it (Geoffrey) Smith — and all others to whom these long overdue strictures are applied. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ROBERT RHODES JAMES, House of Commons.

Civil service action

From Colonel G. S. Powell

Sir, In the cause of industrial action, the General's computer staff have decided to cut off my retired pay together with the pensions of other retired members of the public service. Good luck to the cash-flow problems, disturbed by other government computer staff elsewhere. Bank profits should gain from the extra interest we shall have to pay on our extended overdraft.

Otherwise it is difficult to comprehend what the effect of this can be except to increase public hostility towards those responsible. Yours truly, GEOFFREY POWELL, 2 North End Terrace, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire. June 29.

Preserving history in oral records

From Professor T. C. Barker

Sir, A central unit, which would serve some far to encourage the development of oral history interviews, was to have been established, with Department of Education and Science support, several years ago at the British Institute of Recorded Sound. Timothy Eckerley, then in charge of the BBC Sound Archives, and I have been steadily becoming the first chairman of the Oral History Society, both of us governors of the BRS, together with Patrick Saul, its secretary, have been working on a proposal to monitor and circulate information about interviews completed and in progress in various parts of the country, to advise on the best recording and interviewing techniques, and to give details of likely costs, etc. A small central archive was to be developed.

The whole venture had the powerful support of Sir Frank Figueres, then chairman of the BRS governing body. Alas, it fell victim to the Barber economy cuts at the beginning of 1974.

Despite the great opportunity much is now known about the possibilities — and pitfalls — of this work, thanks largely to a number of projects sponsored by the Social Science Research Council's Economic and Social History Committee. David Lance's letter (June 27) also tells of the valuable work undertaken at the Imperial War Museum and listeners to the recent Radio 4 series of Sir Frank Figueres will have heard extracts from the National Maritime Museum's collection. A number of universities and libraries, not to mention other

institutions (notably the BBC) and private individuals have tapes and transcripts of the recollections of people from various walks of life, some of them no longer alive to be interviewed, but apart from the lists published in *Oral History*, the Journal of the Oral History Society, edited from the University of Essex by Paul Thompson, and one or two other compilations nobody has a clear idea of just how much of this material exists, its quality or of its whereabouts.

The need to track down, evaluate and safeguard existing interviews is even more important now than it was in 1974; and so is the encouragement of further interviewing of business men and trade union leaders as well as politicians and ordinary folk. (The testimony of surviving victims of inter-war unemployment, for instance, all now about 60, or over, would be of far greater value than the few that have not been forgotten that future generations are likely to make considerable use of extracts from the tapes themselves, to bring alive the history of twentieth-century history.)

If the continued need for further economy makes it impossible for the DES to have another look at our modest proposal, is there any possibility of support from the media (who would have an obvious interest) or other private sources?

Yours faithfully, T. C. BARKER, Department of Economic History, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, WC2. June 29.

Airport development

From Mr Brendan Sewill

Sir, Sir Colin Buchanan (June 22) is absolutely right that new thinking is needed in airport planning. But the need is more urgent than he suggests.

In the next few weeks the Government are due to reach a decision on the application by the British Airports Authority to build a second terminal and second maintenance area at Gatwick. This has so far attracted little attention in the press, as it has been assumed that a second terminal is just an extra building. In fact, however, if this permission is granted, the size of Gatwick in terms of passengers a year will rise from the present 10 million to almost 14 million. The new terminal would be a good deal larger than the 15 million proposed for the first stage of Stansted.

Sir Colin draws attention to the formidable opposition likely to be raised by the Stansted inquiry. An equally strong opposition was mounted at the Gatwick inquiry which ran for six months from January to July last year. Three county councils were adamantly opposed to the proposed district and parish councils and many major amenity societies, covering an area stretching from Guildford to Eastbourne and from Sevenoaks to Maidstone. They could justly claim that the country around Gatwick, with four areas of outstanding natural beauty within 15 miles, is at least as precious as that around Stansted. And it makes no more sense to argue that Gatwick should be expanded because there is already an airport there, than it does to make the same point about Stansted.

Diploma disease

From Mr Ronald Dore

Sir, Messrs Maguire and Ashton (June 23) charge me with offering hypothesis rather than documentation in my book, *The Diploma Disease*. Actually, I prefer both. The "hypothesis" of "Diploma Disease" (as others have done) the various occupational groups have raised the qualification requirements over the last eighty years. I offered the hypothesis with a bit of confirming evidence, but no more to do, with competition between such groups to tap the putative "pool of ability" and maintain their prestige and earning power than with advancing educational requirements. Also that some employers as well as professional bodies (eg, the Civil Service) steadily increasing the proportion of university graduates recruited to executive posts were tempted by the middle. Ritualistic and instrumental learners, I suggested, became ritualistic and instrumental workers, although our diploma disease is still in its early stages compared with Japan or Scandinavia.

These last two hypotheses we are beginning at this institute to research systematically, enormously

difficult though such research is. Already it is clear that the hypotheses in my book were too undiscriminating, and that one should expect the experience of exam-dominated schooling to have different effects on children of different levels of ability.

Messrs Maguire and Ashton conclude from their research that my arguments apply only to the "higher echelons of the occupational strata". If they mean the top 25 per cent, I would agree. But it is the concerns of pupils hoping to join that 25 per cent which shape our secondary education — and shape it for those who will take the other 75 per cent of jobs too.

The Maguire-Ashton research on that other 75 per cent of jobs is valuable: we do need to know what employers are looking for. But we should not assume that they are looking for the right things. It may well be that they do not actually seek evidence of curiosity or eagerness to master new skills, and that they tell us something about employers and the declining competence of British industry.

I offered the hypothesis, however, that if the importance of such qualities were widely recognized, we would begin looking at the whole question of qualifications and practical skills in a different light.

Yours faithfully, RONALD DORE, The Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton. June 23.

Pilotage law

From the Director General of the Council of British Shipping

Sir, It is understandable that the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Pilots' Association (June 24) should think that the use of pilots always increases the cost of shipping.

But this is not necessarily so. An independent report prepared for the Special Committee on Pilotage in 1973 said that "the statistics on the Thames and Tyne failed to show statistically significant differences between the incident records of ships which used licensed pilots and those which did not. What is more, at the official hearings of objections to the proposed new London-by-laws the promoters, even when pressed, could not produce any evidence for suggesting that they would increase safety."

This is not surprising. Those familiar with navigating a ship of any size or sort have the great advantage of knowing its particular handling characteristics, and the masters and mates of ships in the coastal trade frequently have greater experience of navigating into and out of ports than the average pilot. The pilot who does nothing but pilotage may think that his local knowledge outweighs this wider and

greater experience of ships' officers. But so few are the cases where there are less experienced pilots going into and out of their own port than the officers of a regular trader who have the added advantage of navigating their ship at other times.

No wonder that when the proposed new pilotage by-laws for London were published they were opposed, not only by shipping companies operating ships both large and small, but also by the Port of London Authority (PLA), water-side manufacturers and the local branch of the Transport and General Workers' Union. It is not often that all these organizations see eye to eye but they are united in opposing the new by-laws.

Already excessive pilotage charges have contributed to the closure of the Jertoff service from the Thames to the Continent. After reading the recent report of the PLA announcing the loss of £19m in 1980, one may wonder if London can really afford to drive away more business — and all without any proved gain in safety.

Yours faithfully, PATRICK SHOVELTON, General Council of British Shipping, 30-32 St Mary Axe, EC3. June 24.

Useless wealth in parish charities

From Miss Janet Fookes, MP for Plymouth, Drake (Conservative), and Lady Faithfull

Sir, We write to express the hope that the disquiet recently expressed in your columns about charity law and its implications will lead to Government action, as we understand that the Chairman of the National Council for Voluntary Organisations has recently urged.

We are particularly concerned about the many wasted charities which were endowed in the days of the Poor Laws to supplement the sadistic rationing of parish relief. They are numbered in tens of thousands and probably represent about half of all the charities in the country.

In the past 15 years local authorities throughout most of the country have conducted — and paid with public money — for reviews of these charities, some of which have been very detailed and have lasted for several years. The Charity Commissioners have released no information about their findings. We believe, however, that their findings contain simple advice that few of these charities provide effective help to anyone in genuine need; that their combined incomes reach a figure many times larger than the £3m to £4m which the Goodman committee suggested; and that their potential as a source of support for voluntary welfare work is very great indeed.

Little or nothing can be made of these charities so long as each remains confined to a single parish. It is true that most have been so reduced in value over the centuries and are now so small that they are useless, nevertheless, the income involved in voluntary welfare is enormous and most of it is now in the hands of a relatively small minority of trusts whose endowments happen to have included land or property. The value of such trusts, therefore, has been multiplied many times over and their incomes generally are far larger than can be properly used within one parish. In general, though, the incomes of these charities now bear no relation to the needs which have to be met; trustees may find that they have no more than £250 for "the poor" of a parish of 10,000 while their neighbours who would need more than £10,000 per annum for "the poor" of a parish of 250.

Unhappily the Goodman committee showed no sign of having appreciated the significance of this finding, and the Charity Commissioners have ignored it as well. We believe that if the charities in groups of parishes were combined into what have been called neighbourhood trusts, the useless little trusts could make their contribution to the unspeakably large charities could be spread over a wider population and so be put to effective use in the way that the original donors wished — that is to say, in meeting needs which are not covered by the statutory services or which, if met in time, need never become a charge on them.

At a time when Government money is short it is surely imperative that every available store of private money is used to the best advantage and it is surely little short of criminal that millions of pounds cannot be effectively used.

Legislation is urgently needed to allow neighbourhood trusts to be formed while the matter is still this very large sum of money to provide invaluable support within a local setting.

Yours faithfully, JANET FOOKES, House of Commons, LUCY FAITHFULL, House of Lords.

Price of valour

From Professor P. V. Danckwerts, GC

Sir, Your front-page article "Callantry and service, Labour's only swag" (June 24) implies that holders of the VC and other tax-free annuities of £400. The National Executive Committee of the Labour Party have got their facts wrong. The arguments or decisions about the matter should proceed from the fact that the annuity is £100.

When the VC was instituted at the time of the Crimean War the annuity was set at £10 (for other ranks only); a socially divisive measure. Mr Macmillan was Chancellor he increased it to £100 and it is now paid to all holders of the VC and GC, regardless of military or civilian status (but not to widows or widowers). The value of £100 is now on its way to becoming derisory in its turn.

The whole principle of linking annuities to awards is gallingly open to argument, but any government or opposition which raises the principle should state whether it intends to abolish them, index-link them or allow them, unlike other state pensions, to wither under inflationary trends.

Perhaps the NEC should be reminded that most living holders of these awards were engaged in the great anti-fascist war.

Yours, PETER DANCKWERTS, The Abbey House, Abbey Road, Cambridge.

Beyond our ken

From Mr John Harvey

Sir, I noticed that in your edition of June 29 a science report on quassars appeared on one of the Home News pages. Surely this was a mistake? Quassars should come under Overseas.

Your obedient servant, JOHN HARVEY, Kent's Field, Southeast, East Sussex. June 30.

Topless in 'The Times'

From Mr T. Jagger

Sir, Sir Robin MacLellan (June 30) has curious interests. The height of a man's forehead is an accident of birth, but the way he knots his tie is an outcome of calm deliberation and mature reflection. The tie is equally with the shine on a man's shoes, the clearest indication of his character. Never trust a man whose tie is habitually an inch below his collar.

Yours, T. JAGGER, 39 Rocks Lane, Barnes, SW13. June 30.

NEW BOOKS

Auden: butterflies from the dung-heap

W. H. Auden

By Humphrey Carpenter

(Allen & Unwin, £12.50)

Auden was against biographies of artists: they were in bad taste. By most standards, Auden himself was in bad taste. He misbehaved and was insufferable even to his best friends from his Oxford days on. Staying with the family of one of the precious Christ Church set, A. S. T. Fisher, he wrote a letter to Fisher, "showing" his "unpleasant" food into his mouth paying no attention to his neighbours' needs. At the Isherwoods' he was "scattered" by the "shelves" of books from the floor unconscious of Christopher's irritation. He got no better. On a later occasion he unrepentantly burnt a grove on a Basil Wright's baby-grand with his cigarette. "It doesn't alter the tone," pouted Auden. He regarded peeing in the sink as a "male privilege", boring and repetitively saying so.

Apart from all this, he was a predatory homosexual of the first order with, no doubt, John Layard's shooting of himself living somewhere on his conscience. He fell in love with all sorts of people, and the attentions, whether "Princeton First-Year" or naval "plain-sewing", of John Pudney, Richard Crossman and many another gay young thing. He was a cultured, sophisticated, and a little bit of a "bugger" as he described as a "bugger's daydream": it boasted 170 male brothers. His hedonism later "brought out" Benji Britten. In

addition, there was his anal fissure to contend with, remembered in "Letter to a Woman", an otherwise poetic poem such as "The Platonic Blow" which once written, though privately circulated, were difficult to keep from the public eye. He was not a very pleasant character: an encumbrance and liability as a house-guest with his eye on your curtains for a bed-cover, and your back for a night-cap. It is just possible that the reading of this biography might diminish the man's poetry. Yet Hugh of Lincoln's lyric voice sounded from the middle. Auden's does much the same, and, of course, there is infinite sadness in the lonely plight of an ageing poet, the contrary of his final years were not happy ones. He aged rapidly, was tediously repetitious, and trying eccentric. Auden's "showing" of his slippers, dark glasses, chain smoking, Robert Craft thought he looked like a blind beggar or a jazz musician. Christ Church, which Humphrey Carpenter describes as being like an hotel, latterly bore its crusts valiantly. Auden had not turned out to be his Morgan Forster.

Butterflies fluttered up from the dung-heap of the "Beau Art". In "Memory of W. B. Yeats", "The Shield of Achilles", Eliot charted his progress. Presented with Auden's poem in 1927, he wrote, "I do not feel that any of the enclosed is quite right, but I should be interested to follow your work." He worried about Auden's poetic principles not about his metre. In Auden's thinking, poetry was not to be taken too seriously, "poetry makes nothing happen" and he believed in the poet's right to

constant revision adopting Valéry's dictum, "a poem is never finished, only abandoned". There can be no doubt that this is a brilliant biography, as nearly definitive as it can be at the moment. "Auden" by Carpenter wrestles with all the major problems presented by Auden's migration to America just before the war, by his marriage, by his conversion to Christianity, by his "nine-tenths a man" according to Basil Wright. Auden invited and received great contempt for going to the States. Cyril Connolly, less vicious than some, wrote that Auden and his wife were "two young men" who had "an eye on the main chance". To Carpenter's great credit, he gradually gained the confidence of Auden's friends on his death: the poet had instructed them to burn all his surviving letters, but few did. It is a remarkable achievement which gets right behind the "mellow" of Robert Craft described Auden's face in 1954 as having "the craggy face of an Old Master". The book is a masterpiece for the best description won by the poet himself: he saw it as "a wedding-cake left out in the rain".

Auden's was a smirched, sad life beautifully memorialized in Spender's recent poem "Auden's Funeral". His beloved Chester Kallman, "Chester, blessed on your lips", found him dead on an hotel bed, "his head on a pillow, his eyes closed, his hands clasped, his face as one of those persons who generally look like an unmade bed". The shambles of his life are survived by his poetry, a way of happening, a musing.

Brian Martin



Drawings of Auden made on the last night of his life by the Austrian artist Anton Schumich, at the poetry reading in the Palais Palfy, Vienna, September 28, 1973.

The creative impulse

Remembering Britten

By Alan Blyth

(Hutchinson, £7.95)

By Christopher Headington

(Eyre Methuen, £6.95)

Four and a half years after the composer's death, the time is obviously ripe for a good crop of little Britten books: this pair brings the total so far this year to four. But Alan Blyth's collection of memoirs is opportunist only in the best sense. While remembering is still relatively clear, he has caught the impressions of Britten as man and musician on 30 people who knew him well, whether as artistic collaborator or chosen performer, colleague or friend.

The blurb makes a point of the contradictions that emerge, but in fact the portrait remains remarkably consistent throughout. These are not the condensed interviews the contradictions were all within. It is clear that Britten was a genial host and a man whose warm affection for his friends was ungrudging.

but that he kept to himself the whole business of composing. Hans Keller is the only contributor here who talks of having had serious musical discussions with the composer, and even he found Britten unwilling to express views or maintain them in argument. No doubt Britten felt that his music should have no need of verbal justification, but his extreme privacy was rarely also, as Graham Johnson and others suggest, a safeguard against the exposure of what was deepest in his personality. On the other hand, practical music-making could obviously engage all his energies, even if he was himself a desperately nervous performer, though again he would discuss with his musicians points of technique rather than interpretation. Singers — we hear from Peter Pears, Joan Baker, Joan Cross and Robert Tear — were selected in advance to be right for their roles, and so there was no need for much to be said. It followed also that the first cast, the first performance, was usually for Britten definitive. He had little interest in going over old ground, and even

disliked hearing works presented in ways different from the original. What seems to have engaged him most, after composition, was the preparing of the premiere with his chosen cast, preferably in Alderbury. The acclaim of a vast public was an embarrassment and an intrusion. Other curiosities and paradoxes abound. Britten could be extraordinarily kind, sensitive and generous to his friends, but the slightest misunderstanding was enough to close a relationship that had lasted for years. He was a pacifist, but vehement and intolerant in stating his pacifist views. He was a man of great refinement, but he loved nursery food and the jollities of a traditional Christmas. He was, in a word, human, and like any other human being he is not to be contained within a slim volume of reminiscences. However, the evidence assembled here may well lead to books of greater interest and insight than Christopher Headington's biography, a compressed catalogue of dates and contemporary press reports with an evil caricature of the composer on the cover.

Paul Griffiths

How things were for our Sisters

Victorian Women

Edited by E. O. Hildesheim, L. P. Hume, and K. M. Offen

(Harvester Press, £25)

There's plenty of information, entertainment and cause for alarm in this anthology of a documentary account of the lives of nineteenth-century women and how things were for them in Europe and America in the nineteenth century. It's in four parts: The Girl, The Adult Woman (personal life), The Adult Woman (at work), and The Older Woman. Rights and Lib come very much into it of course, but the texts (200 or so) are splendidly unassuming and unpretentious on the subject. Albertine de Necker de Saussure (1838) says a man has "but to express his will, and all yields to it in his family". How different that from us, but then many decades of fearlessly emancipatory endeavour have rolled by since Saussure, and Beatrice Webb (strangely unquoted here) didn't communicate to the world in vain. And even in 1838 deference to the male wasn't as widespread as all that. Harriet Martineau said she was glad she'd escaped marriage, even though she managed to only because her, to a certain extent, loved one went off his head.

I'd have expected, French

women ("la douce tyrannie de la mère") to have emerged from this collection as the most formidable of the three sister groups, but surprisingly not so. The French women, it seems, were mostly to Flaubert when she's old. She sounds quite a lovely old gran but my word that wasn't at all how she appeared to her husband, Duvivier, quite as much as a man against a sinning, Marceline Desbordes-Valmore is tender and consoling in a good poem not well translated, Stephanie Julien (Dieppe 1839) gets into a great tizz about what man she should marry by choosing as a husband — "Mon Dieu! Such indecision! Such perplexity! ... I almost wish I were not so, that I were restrained, controlled ... It's true that Jeanne Deroin, who lived almost right through the nineteenth century, describes in indignant detail the harsh domestic chores of French working-class housewife, but acceptance seems to be the common rule: Marie-Genevieve, wife of a Paris tailor in the mid-century, is "sweet, submissive, she gives him free rein. Without complaint she tolerates the fact that he spends every evening out."

Englishwomen on the whole turn out to be far tougher. (One of the scholars quakers, Anna Gurney — not mentioned

here — whom George Borrow visited in 1856. When she questioned him closely on some point in Arabic grammar, she was "frightened, dashed from the room, and ran all the way from Sherrington to Cromer before feeling himself safe.") Frances Kelly is here, who fought and won in the courts an action for judicial separation from her husband the Rev James Kelly, incumbent of St George's Liverpool. And what had James Kelly done? The Rev Kelly had done plenty and one salutes the courage of this woman who fought for her natural rights at a time when the law literally interpreted could not be counted on to enforce the virtual enslavement of married women. This is a fascinating and richly diversified account of the lives, achievements and agitations of the women of the most sympathetic of all those anthropologists? Mrs Gaskell: "When I had little children I do not think I could have written stories, because I should have become too much absorbed in my fictitious people to attend to my real ones." Salute to a woman who is able to put first things first, without sounding in any way second-sexish or self-demeaning in doing so.

David Williams

Fiction

The Company of Women

By Mary Gordon

(Cape, £6.50)

Mary Gordon, author of *The Company of Women*, is herself one of an interesting female group, composed of novelists who have begun to publish in the United States in the past few years, with the traditional conceptual of the novel, but in a wholly literate and serious fashion, yet at the same time unobscured by the current stridentities of feminism. Within it are Ann Tyler, Ann Beattie and, of course, Mary Gordon, author of *Ordinary People*, who is towards the popular or good-read end of this particular spectrum. Mary Gordon is probably the best of them with her specific mixture of humanity, humour and accurate but unexaggerated perception of the contemporary scene.

The company of her new novel is a group of aging women, living in and around New York, widows and spinners in dull jobs, who are guided by a doctrinally sound but nevertheless independent-minded priest, Father Cyprian, to whom, in his rural retirement they pay an annual visit. Felicitas, the book's quantity but inappropriately named central figure, is the daughter of one of them, the mother being a hearty female redneck or hard-bait, who in fact works for an insurance broker. Felicitas is known first as a clever child in the midst of this group of generally childless women, loved and treated and secretly hated by one or another of them. A vernacular literary means that she goes to Columbia to study classics seriously and here she falls in love, in an uncompromising physical way, with a beautiful professional idiot, who involves her in his amorous "burned out" mode of life for a while, leaving her, after this narcotic idyll, with a child. At the end we see her in Father Cyprian's village contentedly preparing to

marry the man in the hardware store. Felicitas's home circle, although peculiar, is still in a way ordinary in being magnificently unimpassioned. It provides an excellent point of vantage from which to look at the rebellious cultural front line of the late 60s in the middle section of the narrative. Mary Gordon is extremely funny about the beautiful Robert, about his girls and about the Woody Allen-like schmuck in the apartment below whom she sleeps with to prove to Robert that he has managed to liberate her. In the "inside" world, she is a "Fidel Castro, Fidel Castro". It turns out to be a way of preventing premature ejaculation.

She suddenly saw what Richard was meant to be — somebody's Jewish father, had he not been off the track, talking about bombing the Pentagon when he should have been peering at the end of his bills. Mary Gordon's observation is as sharp as Mary McCarthy's used to be, but is less aggressive and less childishly smart. *The Company of Women* is immensely satisfying and quite without irritating faults, an impressively mature achievement for a second novel.

Michael Moorcock is a voluminous writer of more or less scientific fantasy hitherto (readers of a page of the "original MS", appendices and one of the introductions, to be the recollections, particularly of the years 1935 to 1939, of "Colony" Jew, who has wound up selling second hand clothes in the Portobello Road, in refugee dereliction and anti-Semitic rage (assisted by his splendid refusal to acknowledge the rather obvious facts of his own descent).

Against the dreadful collapse of Russia in revolution and war, described in elaborate, exciting and highly convincing detail, the absurd East European Mr. Foster reels from one fearful danger or humiliation to another. He manages to get away with his skin (apart from some sore patches on his behind), a

brace of valuable duelling pistols and, even more improbably, a "self-defence" after phantasmagoria of ups and downs. It is typical that he fails to identify the bandit So-So whom he meets before 1917 with the Stalin he addresses in the labyrinths of historical metaphysics and metaphysics crop up now and then in the text. His powers of self-deception are put to their supreme test in his oral for an engineering diploma where he interprets the four words of the diploma as "unimpassioned" but of admiration. Pyat is a mysterious source of light with which to illuminate the catastrophic events of his early life but the effect is compelling. Peter Hain has put together in *The Best Short Stories of Rider Haggard* (Michael Joseph, £7.50) a selection from what he admits to be a fairly scanty store in the "best" of Rider Haggard's output. In a characteristic sentence he says, "It needs to be said at this juncture that Haggard was not a prolific writer of short stories." There are 10 stories here, including some about Quetzalcoatl and the earliest life of Ayesha, two of them, about grave-robbing in Egypt and about a hare, being quite long. Peter Hain would have said that Conan Doyle and Kipling. He has not noticed that Rider Haggard does not write very well.

Two other works of literary resurrection deserve a short mention. Noel Polk has brought out the original of *Whodunnit*, Faulkner's *Sanctuary*, his famous shocker about Temple Drake and the psychopathic Popeye (Chatto & Windus, £3.95). In a concluding essay he makes the case for the book, writing the book at high speed to make some money which Faulkner put about is fairly remote from the truth. Also available again is John Buchan's last novel, *Mr. Hatter's Secret* (Macdonald, £6.95), in which Leithen, the Buchan hero most like Buchan himself, uses his lying strength on the slightly peculiar task of finding a financier. Presumably the extraction who has disappeared in the Arctic.

Anthony Quinton

That wedding

Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales

By Anthony Holden

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95)

Royal wedding books are the literary equivalent of tea towels. Some are hastily cobbled up with little regard for quality, taste, or value for money. Others, more handsomely presented, and well made. You can't turn a tea towel into a tapestry and you can't make an instant souvenir into great literature. But there is no reason why either should be an embarrassment.

Anthony Holden, rather later into the field than most of his competitors, has stitched together an attractive manuscript which would do very well for the more intelligent aunt, though if she is a monarchist aunt who reads newspapers she won't find a lot, she doesn't. Holden's book is the Royal Wedding (Dobson, £8.95), is more profusely illustrated, stronger on genealogy than original analysis or anecdote, competent, likeable, and an ideal present for aunts with a lower IQ and more slavish regard for monarchy than the ones to whom you would give the Holden.

In some ways Harry Arnold's wedding book is the most readable of the lot: Charles and Diana (NEL/Time, £10.95). Mr. Arnold is the author of *The Book of the Year* (Dobson, £8.95), is more profusely illustrated, stronger on genealogy than original analysis or anecdote, competent, likeable, and an ideal present for aunts with a lower IQ and more slavish regard for monarchy than the ones to whom you would give the Holden.

There's nothing in Clive James's *Royal Poem in Rhyming Couplets* to suggest any such special knowledge. Despite the sub *Private Eye* jokes it reads like a cross between William McGonagall and the captions in a Rupert Bear Annual. Marc's cartoons comment on the royal wedding. The book is a cross between *Charming's Challenges on the Pathway to the Throne* (Cape, £4.95).

In the earlier book the remark was ascribed thus: "said her husband light-heartedly": in the new one it's "joked her husband gently". This time "said her husband" is replaced by "joked her husband gently". This time "said her husband" is replaced by "joked her husband gently". This time "said her husband" is replaced by "joked her husband gently".

Tim Heald

Knowledgeable though he is, Hugo Vickers has not spent nearly as much time following Prince Charles about as Anthony Holden has. His book, *Debutant's Book of the Royal Wedding* (Dobson, £8.95), is more profusely illustrated, stronger on genealogy than original analysis or anecdote, competent, likeable, and an ideal present for aunts with a lower IQ and more slavish regard for monarchy than the ones to whom you would give the Holden.

Such events are not particularly extraordinary, even allowing for the fact that the wedding of Charles and Diana is a very personal interest in African literature. We could all, given some diligent work with a dictionary, or some determined effort at remembering, find matters of similar weight and potency to write about. What we could not do though is to cast our reminiscences into so remarkable a form. For what matters to Edward Blisshen is not the timetable of events, or their changing surface — although he has a fine touch for that — but the frustration of trying to get educationists to write intelligently about education; the irony of finding a Nigerian tracteller hawking his palms as though they were some of the most precious of the earlier volumes, the harsh difficulty of trying to reconcile warring temperaments, whether inside a family or across alien cultures that have come to share a common language.

And of course there are no answers. As before, the autobiography is supremely honest in its diffidence over making any judgments at all. (Indeed the author seems so unsure of himself that he calls his own books by different titles and disguises his friend Leon Carfield behind the unlikely name of Rufus.) Roasted by Africa in more ways than one — "this was not Hertfordshire" — he none the less coolly articulates the dilemmas of an oral culture confronted by a literary one, and holds the ring between them. Anguished by brute stupidity he takes refuge in a useful, civilising humour.

But there is a steel quality in these gentle reminiscences, which vindicates his implied conclusion: that literature is not just a matter of gesture and colour, but also a teasing out of subtleties of thought and feeling. This is nowhere more evident than in his account of the death of another shaky relation — his wife's mother — three pages of moving simplicity heightened by a perfectly achieved balance between observation and reflection. (But keep the teachers off it or they'll put it straight into their family studies textbooks.)

Laurence Cotterell

Living with the family

Shaky Relations

By Edward Blisshen

(Hamish Hamilton, £8.95)

Up to a point we could all write autobiographies like Edward Blisshen's, of which this is round about the sixth instalment. It centres upon the death of his father — that impossible, irascible man to whom an apology was made in *Sorry Dad*. But it also makes room for two large-scale diversions when Mr Blisshen descends on Africa, first attending Book Weeks in the West and later doing a lecture tour in the East.

Such events are not particularly extraordinary, even allowing for the fact that the wedding of Charles and Diana is a very personal interest in African literature. We could all, given some diligent work with a dictionary, or some determined effort at remembering, find matters of similar weight and potency to write about. What we could not do though is to cast our reminiscences into so remarkable a form. For what matters to Edward Blisshen is not the timetable of events, or their changing surface — although he has a fine touch for that — but the frustration of trying to get educationists to write intelligently about education; the irony of finding a Nigerian tracteller hawking his palms as though they were some of the most precious of the earlier volumes, the harsh difficulty of trying to reconcile warring temperaments, whether inside a family or across alien cultures that have come to share a common language.

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Indiscriminate terror from the sky

The Doodlebugs

The Story of the Flying Bombs

By Norman Longmate

(Hutchinson, £12.95)

"It's safer facing the Germans in the desert!" muttered an 8th Army soldier home on leave in Suez, in the summer of 1944, as the V-1 flying bombs clattered overhead and exploded around. First designated "the pilotless aircraft" and then the buzz-bomb, the V-1 had been developed in 1942, but kept in the background by the glory-hunters of the Luftwaffe until it was too late for these incredibly cheap flying missiles (costing about £125 each) to be produced in sufficient quantity to affect the outcome of the war — and too late for fully effective delivery to be made on targets in Britain. The author suggests that the V-1 might have been the device referred to by Hitler in his 1939 Danzig speech as "a weapon with which we ourselves could not be attacked", and lists half a dozen other possible alterna-

tives. Oddly enough, he does not include specifically the magnetic mine, which is what most people at the time supposed the Führer to have in mind. Whatever the truth of that may be, the German Argus company's first V-1 prototype plans in 1942, and if proposed output had been achieved, and the missiles delivered, casualties on the mainland of Britain could have been beyond the bounds of national tolerance. The reader of these pages will have a better understanding of the current controversy concerning Churchill's alleged ideas on visiting the German populace with previously unthinkable forms of death and disease (although Mr Longmate wrote this book before the present harshest exchanges began). The author quotes the Premier's note of July 1, 1944, in which it is suggested that 100 German towns of between two and five thousand inhabitants each, probably all equipped for defence, might be selected for destruction. And the savagery of proposals from other quarters for reprisals, underlining for posterity what was one of the most notable Nazi victories —

the advocacy on our side of ideas which "were openly discussed by otherwise humane people, so effectively had the Germans succeeded in dragging their opponents down to their own degraded level". However, these distillations of indiscriminate terror were shelved when the threat of doodlebugs was removed by a combination of Allied bombing, Allied advances on the Continent, and an increasingly sophisticated interception fighters, balloons and anti-aircraft batteries, yet not until 6,000 of the missiles had been through and caused some 30,000 casualties. Posterity will also owe a great deal to the author for showing that people in 1944 were much as people have always been, and as the people of "posterity" will probably be: a mix of the kind and the selfish, the compassionate and the unfeeling, the brave who overcame their fear and their less fortunate contemporaries who succumbed to it. All Britons were not "we can take it!" stalwarts, for to match those who helped their neighbours there were those who treated evacuees like unwanted cattle; and to match those in the

Bomb Alley of Kent and Sussex, who accepted as part of the deal bombs intended for Central London, there were those who objected even to the proximity of anti-aircraft guns that might disturb their sedate retreats. Norman Longmate names some 1,200 men and women, with their own or cities, from whom he culled, amazingly, personal reactions and reminiscences to be woven into the fabric of this chronicle. With his account of the new terror brought so unexpectedly to the heart of England at a time when everyone supposed the war to have been virtually won, he certainly consolidates his position as the most evocative historian of the 1939-45 Home Front. The deep sadness for lives and things familiar lost for ever is movingly exemplified by E. E. Bates's account (quoted here) of seeing the total destruction of the Church of Saint Mary of the Holy Rood at Little Chalfont in Kent, just about 700 years after its building by loving hands, where "many years before, I had passed to watch a flock of sheep safely graze".

Laurence Cotterell



Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts weak

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, June 29. Dealings End, July 10. Contango Day, July 13. Settlement Day, July 20

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS				COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL				MINES			
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Living standards
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Business News

THE TIMES July 2 1981

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IN BRIEF

Gas profits may take £70m knock

The recession, and concessions made on industrial gas prices, in the Budget, could knock £70m off profits and prevent the British Gas Corporation reaching its financial target. MPs on the all party public accounts committee were told by Department of Energy officials yesterday.

Sir Donald Maitland, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Energy, said that the firm's four year £4,000m investment programme the corporation would probably have to draw down its deposits of £300m with the national loans funds, perhaps by as much as £200m over the coming two years.

The corporation would, he said, "move into a slightly negative cashflow period".

TUC offers to help exports

The TUC has offered to use its labour contacts abroad to foster better international trade relations and to help industry win new export contracts. The suggestion came during yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, welcomed the TUC initiative and said the initiative would be pursued in future discussions between Foreign Office and TUC officials.

1,500 jobs to go

More than 1,500 jobs are to be lost through more plant closures involving three separate companies. They are motor components manufacturer Rubery Owen Holdings, at Darlington, West Midlands (950 jobs), the Newforge cannery at King's Lynn, Norfolk (350) and the Rohm and Haas (412) acrylic monomer production plants at Teesside and Tyneside (280).

Fewer strikes

Good company-union relationships and willingness by workers to adapt to new methods have helped the Dundee-Arbroath area to achieve a record of three times fewer strikes than the United Kingdom average, according to an independent study commissioned by the Scottish Development Agency, and covering more than 70 manufacturers.

£1m ICL order

English China Clays, which claims to be the world's largest china clay producer, has ordered £1m worth of equipment from International Computers Limited to be installed in September at the company's base at St Austell, Cornwall. It includes four computers, and a Viedata system.

Insurance price war

British motorists are benefiting from increasingly fierce competition between insurance groups. General Accident, the biggest motor insurer, declared yesterday that it plans to make no increase in premiums on its annual review date of August 1.

Textile imports

Britain will be seeking improvements in the effectiveness of the Multi Fibre Arrangement which regulates textile imports, Mr John Biffen, Trade Secretary, said at the Trade Policy Research Centre last night. He criticized Japanese policy, and said Japan would be under pressure to ease exports to Europe.

Bid rejected

Conoco, America's ninth largest oil company, has emphatically rejected the bid from Seagram under which the Canadian distiller would pay £2,350m (£1,342m) for a 41 per cent stake in the company.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 67.66, down 9.22 on Wall Street yesterday. The S & SDR exchange rate was 1.14465 while the £ = SDR rate was 0.599450.

Nuclear team to go on with PWR design

By Rupert Morris

The Government took two positive steps yesterday to provide some much-needed impetus for the British nuclear industry. It appointed Mr Frank Gibb as chairman of the National Nuclear Corporation to succeed Mr Denis Rooney, who resigned on May 19. It also set up a task force to produce design proposals for the Pressurized Water Reactor, intended to be completed in time for a public inquiry late next year into the proposed PWR nuclear station at Sizewell in Suffolk.

The establishment of the task force, to be led by Dr Walter Marshall, chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority, represents both a clear endorsement of the PWR, which has always been strongly favoured by the Prime Minister, and a recognition of problems it has encountered.

Mr Gibb's appointment will cause little surprise, although the fact that it will be part-time while he remains joint managing director of Taylor Woodrow may not please officials of the Central Electricity Generating Board.

But while it may not halt the internal design of PWRs which is thought to have caused Mr Rooney's resignation, Mr Gibb's appointment will at least ease the uncertainty. He is 54, has been with Taylor Woodrow for 33 years, and has been acting chairman of the NNC since Mr Rooney left.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, announced yesterday that he was establishing the task force under Dr Marshall in response to representations from both the NNC and the CEBG, who were worried at the lack of progress.

Mr Howell said in reply to a Parliamentary question: "I am anxious that work on the development of the design for the first British PWR should proceed as quickly as possible, and that the full meeting of the United Kingdom safety requirements... The Government also wishes to see more use made of the advice and experience on PWR technology available from Bechtel, Westinghouse and the other leading suppliers to the Energy Authority (part of the NNC)".

Dr Marshall said yesterday that recent speculation had produced two alternative views on the PWR, which became highly controversial after an accident



Mr Gibb: appointment ends uncertainty

at Three Mile Island, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. These were, on the one hand, that the Government was prepared to buy the PWR "off the shelf", and on the other, that by the time it has been made to conform to British safety regulations, it would cease to be economical and would have to be dropped.

"Both of these views are patently ridiculous," Dr Marshall said. "The truth lies somewhere in between".

He added: "I think we must have all our decisions made this summer, so that we can set about describing the design in words and drawings, to present to the nuclear installations inspectorate. The time-consuming task is writing it up, and proving the safety case".

Dr Marshall said he saw his role as that of a "scientific technocrat" at the head of a team drawn from the CEBG, the NNC, UKAEA and the American companies Bechtel and Westinghouse.

Recent doubts about the PWR have been fuelled by reports by Friends of the Earth, a Commons Select Committee and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, all of which criticized the inaccuracy of demand forecasts, and more recently by safety questions raised by Sir Alan Cottrell, former government chief scientist and senior metallurgist at the UKAEA.

["The United Kingdom used almost 6 per cent less energy in the three months to the end of May compared with a year earlier, according to provisional figures issued by the Department of Energy.

Deal makes Saatchi 'largest UK ad agency'

By Margaret Pagan

Saatchi & Saatchi yesterday clinched a takeover deal that it claims puts it ahead in the battle to be the largest advertising agency in the United Kingdom—and the largest national agency in Europe.

It is paying £4m for the private Age Synergy, which controls one of the fastest growing agencies in the country, Dorland Advertising. This adds accounts such as Heinz, Cadbury-Schweppes and Rolls-Royce to the list of Saatchi clients, which include the Conservative Party. Saatchi masterminded the advertising campaign that helped Mrs Margaret Thatcher to power at the last election.

Saatchi says the acquisition means that for the first time in 80 years a British-owned company leads the advertising field in the United Kingdom. The move also gives it a strong base for entry into the United States market.

Dorland, run by Mr Eric Garrett, was cited last year by M&A, the industry's monitor of billings, as the fastest growing of Britain's top 10 agencies.

Founded in 1905, it reported pre-tax profits for the year to December of £47,000 on turnover of £5.5m. Last year, after an attributable loss from discontinued activities, Age Synergy says it would have made £712,000. Net tangible assets in December were £333,000, plus a revaluation surplus from properties of £21,000.

Saatchi, which earlier in June saw pre-tax profits 20 per cent ahead at £1.68m, is paying £1.5m on completion, a further £2.5m in October 1982, and up to £1.6m, dependent on billing figures for this year and next, in 1983.

The £1.5m is to be satisfied by issuing 504,838 shares to be placed at 300p. Shares in the market gained 2p to 318p on the news. Phillips and Drew, the group's brokers, also have placed £1,000,000 towards subsequent payments. The £2.6m balance is to be funded from existing resources.

Other agencies in Age Synergy's subsidiary, Garrett Dorland Crawford Holdings, are Crawford in London and the Brookline Haskin network with offices in London, Manchester, Leicester and Newcastle.

The agency employs 400 people and is to remain independent of Saatchi. Combined billings for the two agencies are expected to top £15m.

Mr Simon Mellor, of Saatchi, said that expenditure on advertising continues to be remarkably resilient despite the recession.

Writing on the wall for roadside advertising Call to scrap British Posters

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor



Spreading the word here is a poster displayed at one of the London & Provincial sites.

Action to curb monopoly practices which have restricted competition and partly led to high profits in the £60m-sales roadside poster advertising industry is being urged by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs.

A report yesterday from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission called for British Posters, a joint marketing company owned by 10 key poster contractors, to be scrapped. Mrs Oppenheim said later that she was considering how best to achieve this.

She is also asking Mr Gordon Borrie, director general of the Office of Fair Trading, to seek undertakings from two of the industry's trade associations on the dropping of strictures

against members bidding for poster sites already in the use of another member.

The commission found that codes of conduct in an earlier version could be seriously competitive and that recently revised codes were also likely to have some effect on restricting competition.

The operation of British Posters, whose members control nearly 80 per cent of poster sites in the United Kingdom, has had a significant effect on the level at which prices have been set, the commission found.

British Posters' members include the two leading poster contractors, accounting between them for about half of all poster space. They are Mills and Allen (part of Mills and Allen Inter-

national and London and Provincial Posters (part of Reed International).

Other members with substantial business are Arthur Maiden (a private company), British Transport Advertising (jointly owned by British Rail and National Bus), and Moore O'Ferrall.

As a dominant supplier of short-term promotion packages, British Posters had been in a strong position to establish price levels that maximized returns to its members, the commission said, adding: "We are satisfied that the operation of British Posters has led to a more rapid and orderly upward adjustment in prices generally than would otherwise have taken place and to more consistency in pricing between individual members."

The complex monopoly represented by members of the two main trading associations—British Poster Advertising Association and Solus Outdoor Advertising Association, which between them accounted for more than 80 per cent of the poster market—also tended to increase poster contractors' profits by keeping rents paid to landowners lower than they might have been.

The commission was concerned at the level of poster contractors' profits even though these did not arise solely through the monopoly situation, prices being dictated mainly by those of other media. Roadside Advertising Services, Monopolies and Mergers Commission (Commons paper 365, HMSO, £5.70).

Tories set for attack on bank lending

By Bryan Appleyard

A study group has been set up by the Conservative backbench industry committee to assemble evidence for an attack on the lending policies of British banks.

The group is to report by the autumn before the next session of Parliament, so that recommendations can be considered during the session.

The key to the group's brief is the belief that British industry has been handicapped by excessively short-term lending policies adopted by the banks. It has already produced a working paper which suggests that a minimum of £5,000m of new lending annually is required to start correcting the balance and creating new employment.

The paper states that total bank lending to industry in Japan stands at 96 per cent of gross national product. In West Germany the figure is 40 per cent. In the United Kingdom it is only 20 per cent.

The paper calls for an investigation into ways the Government can promote extended term lending by the banks and ways of giving lending institutions the same kind of favourable terms under which building societies lend to house buyers.

It also suggests a big expansion of the loan guarantee scheme, which could be extended to £1,000m annually, compared with the annual ceiling of £50m on the current pilot scheme. Latest figures from the Department of Industry show that guaranteed loans totalling £2.4m have been negotiated since its inception a month ago.

Mr Michael Grylls, committee chairman, said he was interested in bringing medium-sized companies into the mainstream of economic policy. He hoped to do this by raising the maximum guaranteed loan available to £250,000 instead of £50,000 and present and by changing bank lending policies.

Berisford bid lapses just short of success

By Michael Prest

S. & W. Berisford, the commodity traders, failed to win the £1m on its defence, including the cost of submissions to the Monopolies Commission.

Mr Gordon Percival, Berisford's finance director, said his company spent £250,000 on newspaper advertisements. He would not comment, however, on whether Berisford will sell all or part of its holding.

One important consideration that will influence both companies' policies is whether Berisford will return in a year with another bid.

Market sources said last night that Berisford's failure in the long, hard-fought struggle was probably due to its reluctance to pay more than the 33p a share it offered.

his management's policy. He said that British Sugar spent about £1m on its defence, including the cost of submissions to the Monopolies Commission.

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Receivers called in to footwear company

By Peter Wainwright

Norvic Securities, the loss making Norwich shoe manufacturer and retailer which apparently won a last minute reprieve from Barclays, its bankers five months ago yesterday, had receivers and managers appointed.

Mr Charles Metcalf, chairman, said that despite the substantial support of Barclays Bank, they cannot now continue to trade and maintain the group in its present form.

Mr Michael Jordan and Mr A. Stone of City Gully, the City of London accountants specializing in receivership and liquidation, have been appointed by the bank as joint receivers and managers.

Norvic employs nearly 1,100 people in Norwich and Mans-

field. In its heyday there were more than 2,000.

The two Norwich MPs, Mr John Garrett of Norwich South, and his fellow Labour MP, Mr David Ennals, who pursued Barclays to stay its hand in February, issued a joint statement.

They said: "Our hope is that the Receivers will be able to maintain production and minimize redundancies and find a buyer or buyers for the plant and the jobs that go with it."

The accounts of Norvic released three weeks ago contained an auditors' qualification. The group depended on adequate finance continuing to be made available.

Financial Editor, page 19

IBA cash compromise over Trident split

By David Hewson

The long-running wrangle over the future of Yorkshire and Tyne Tees television franchises will be over next month if, as expected, an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in Trident, the group which owns both companies, decides to sell them to form two new companies.

When Trident's shareholders meet on July 23, they are expected to "rubberstamp" a formula already approved by the Independent Broadcasting Authority—a remarkable compromise between the IBA and the company.

The IBA has been at loggerheads with Trident since last December, when it ordered the company to divest itself of a majority holding in both companies. Its disagreement with the company, centred on Yorkshire, which Trident claimed would be unprofitable if it operated as a separate company.

As details of the break-up of Trident's television empire became clear yesterday, it was apparent that a deal had been struck between Trident and the IBA over the new Yorkshire company's future financial prospects.

Should Yorkshire's advertising revenue be severely affected by the enforced break with Tyne Tees, the company will be able to return to the IBA in the middle of next year and ask for a reduction in the amount it has to pay towards the formation of Channel 4, the new commercial channel, and a reassessment of its role as one of the



Yorkshire Television Holdings
Capitalization—£12.6m
Principal shareholders:
Beech 25 per cent
Pearson Longman 25 per cent
Trident 15 per cent
Yorkshire Post Newspapers 10 per cent
Three further investors at 5 per cent each or less
M. Rothchild hold 15 per cent for subsequent placing with Jocal Yorkshire interests.



Tyne Tees Television Holdings
Capitalization—£5m
Principal shareholders:
Vaux Breweries 20 per cent
Trident 20 per cent
Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation 15 per cent
United Newspapers 7.5 per cent
Telefusion 7.5 per cent
Three other investors, so far unnamed, will each hold 5 per cent.

film distribution business in America as well as investigate other audio-visual projects there.

Trident has done a lot better out of the divestment exercise than it expected originally. The new Yorkshire company will pay rent to it for the use of technical assets for five years. In the first year this will be £1.6m, with an estimate for the five-year period of £5.5m.

It will also pay Trident for the use of studios for eight years, a total of £8.09m, with an option to buy the studios for £11m up to January 1, 1985.

Tyne Tees, the new company, will buy the existing studio buildings for £3m, next December and pay an estimated total rent for technical assets of £2.5m over the next five years. It will also pay a minimum total rent of £3.25m for eight years' use of new studios, with an option to buy at an indexed cost of construction, estimated at the moment at £2.5m.

Trident said it expected the divestment to increase the net worth of the company by some £2.5m.

The principal shareholders of Yorkshire will be the brewers Bass, publishing group Pearson Longman, Trident, and Yorkshire Post Newspapers. Tyne Tees' main shareholders will be Sunderland brewers Vaux, Trident, the institutional investors' body Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, United Newspapers and Telefusion, the television rentals group.

Lake View Investment Trust Ltd

14% IN 1980

30% IN 1981

FAR EAST INVESTMENT DOUBLED

The net asset value per Lake View share rose 45% from 131.6p to a new record level of 189.0p during the year to 31st March 1981. Total resources of £27m and earnings per share of 4.52p were both at record levels. The dividend is increased for the ninth successive year.

At the year end, the Far Eastern content of Lake View's portfolio had more than doubled from 14% to 30%. This trend is expected to continue in the current year but a balanced spread of interests, both geographically and by industry, will be maintained.

To obtain a copy of the Lake View Report and Accounts, please contact:

John Govett & Co. Limited
Management Group
Winchester House, 77 London Wall,
London EC2N 1DE. Tel: 01-588 5630

PRICE CHANGES

Rises		Falls	
AB Elec	10p to 126	Arb-Latham	10p to 345p
Berco	5p to 59p	Ass New	10p to 335p
Davies & Newman	10p to 124p	Atlantic Assets	5p to 250p
Farnell Elec	10p to 53p	British Sugar	9p to 331p
Git Univ Stores	12p to 448p	Exel Grp	10p to 205p
Racal Elec	8p to 426p	First Castle	5p to 117p
Sainsbury J	12p to 434p	Gen Accident	4p to 350p
Taylor Woodrow	5p to 539p	Granges, including A	5p to 246p
Unilever	8p to 588p	Rediffusion	5p to 124p
Union Discount	10p to 468p	Sum Alliance	10p to 894p



Industry leaders at the Business Perspectives conference yesterday.

Industrial survival—Italian style

By Melvyn Westlake

A leading industrialist yesterday accused the Government of conducting a series of experiments, especially monetary experiments, without regard to the policies of other countries.

Speaking at a conference in London yesterday, Sir Campbell Fraser, chairman of Dunlop Holdings, chose the British steel industry to illustrate his point. While the British Steel Corporation has been reducing manpower and output, the Italian steel industry has been increasing its capacity, he said.

Twelve years ago Britain produced 28 million tonnes of steel a year; now it has a capacity of 15 million tonnes. Italy, on the other hand, had raised its capacity to 26.5 million tonnes. A reasonable man might ask how it was that in the same market circumstances one country's industry—which is not notably efficient—can expand, and another's industry contract, Sir Campbell said.

He was speaking at a conference on the "Revitalization of Britain's industry and economy", organized by Business Perspectives.

The example of steel presented the classic dilemma that faced companies in hard time, whether to reduce their size or grow out of the problem. His personal observation over many years showed him that the Italian way was to expand

whenever possible, without too much regard to profitability. The message for Britain was clear, Sir Campbell said.

Unless the Government was extraordinarily careful in what it did, it was perfectly possible that Britain would end up importing other countries' unemployment. Sir Campbell also noted that some years ago Italy passed a law which said that selected Italian companies could receive funds from banks at half the going rate of interest. Many Italian companies had gearing ratios so high that they would be regarded as candidates for liquidation by British standards. But, miraculously, the companies continued in business.

If Britain did not take the Italian practice into account, it could find itself with perfectly good companies going bankrupt while their Italian counterparts went on living.

Another paper prepared for the conference by Professor J. K. Galbraith argued that the "supply side" economics championed by President Reagan's Administration in the United States, was simply a way of giving more money to the rich by reducing their taxes. It was not possible for the affluent in America to plead for lower taxes merely because they would like to have more money to spend and enjoy, the paper

noted. Instead some justification had to be found for putting their taxes. A larger social value had to be ascribed to the act.

The reinvigoration of the American economy was the case currently being made on behalf of those who, in a perfectly normal way, would like to have more money at their disposal. However, the notion that tax cuts would herald some burst of "supply side" energy belonged to the realm of not-altogether-harmless fantasy, the professor's paper said. Professor Galbraith did not attend yesterday's conference.

Another speaker, Mr Peter Cazalet, a managing director of British Petroleum and chairman of BP Oil International, argued against any attempt to curb rapid exploitation of Britain's North Sea oil and gas. He said that the country could then grow strong on the money coming in from overseas customers. He said that Britain clearly had a comparative advantage in energy production, and should exploit it to the full.

Two British companies in £150m oil rig deal

By Nicholas Cole

Contracts worth a total of £150 million have been won by two British companies for work on the North Sea oil floating production system expected to go into operation in the Hutton Field 90 miles north-east of the Shetlands during 1984.

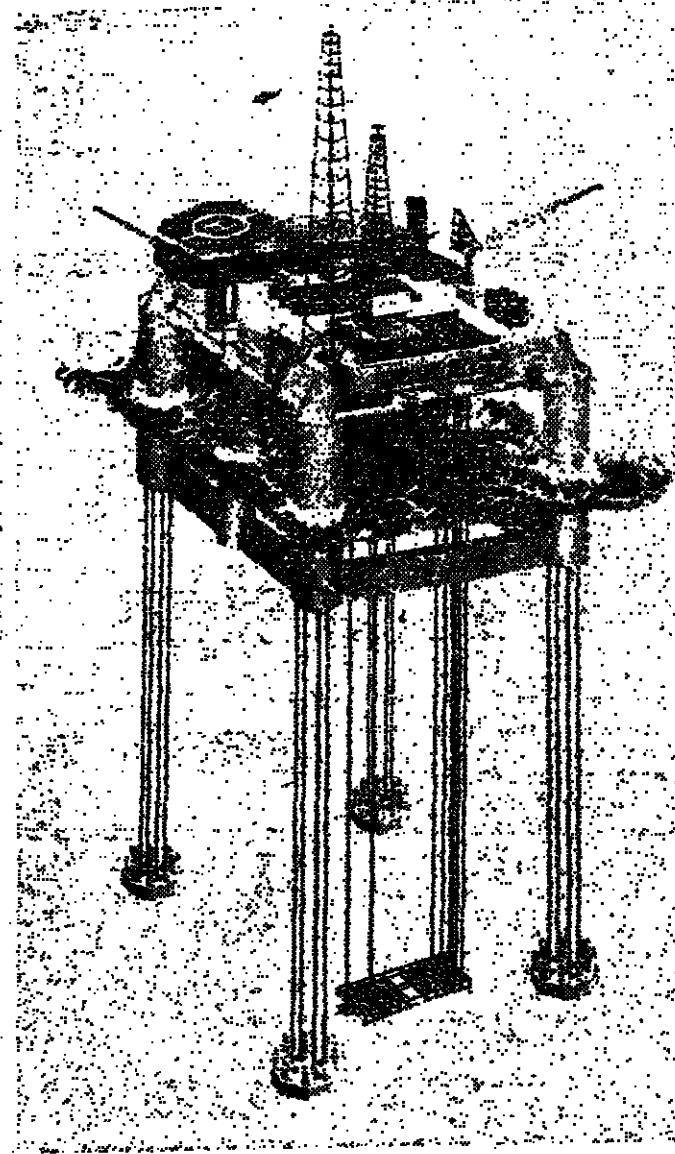
The contracts are for the deck and hull sections of the 46,900-tonne tension leg platform that will be used in the world's first commercial application of the system, was hailed yesterday by Mr Hamish Gray, the Energy Minister, as a breakthrough in offshore technology.

The deck structure will be built by McDermott Scotland at Ardersier, on the Moray Firth, and the hull section by Highlands Fabricators at Inverness, the Moray Firth. The orders, gained against competition from other yards in the United Kingdom and continental Europe, will ensure employment for 3,400 workers until well into next year. Work will start immediately.

Award of the contracts was announced in London and Aberdeen by the operator, Conoco (UK) and its Hutton Field partner, the British National Oil Corporation, Gulf Oil, Amoco (UK) Exploration, Gas Council (Exploration) Mobil North Sea, Amerasia UK and Texas Eastern North Sea. The main interests in the field are held by Conoco, BIOC and Gulf Oil, each with a 20 per cent share. Total value of contracts awarded to date is an estimated £310 million.

Mr Harry Sager, chairman of Conoco United Kingdom, said the Hutton project marked an important departure from conventional methods.

"It does not depend, like



Floating rig design tethered to the seabed.

most systems used today, on big structures sitting on the seabed. So it opens up a new era of oil development in deep water territory that might otherwise be beyond our reach. We think we could now go down in excess of 1,500-2,000 feet," Mr Sager said. The Hutton Field is in 485ft of water.

Five years' engineering effort have gone into the project, which gives the British offshore industry the opportunity to take a world lead, Mr Sager said. The floating platform will be tethered to the seabed, under tension, by 16 vertical legs—four on each corner—made of 10½ inch diameter steel tubes.

Reluctant Bonn backs steel plan

The West German cabinet has approved the package of measures to curb steel industry output and subsidies, agreed by EEC industry ministers last week.

An economics ministry spokesman said in Bonn, that approval was given at yesterday's cabinet session, despite continued misgivings. The measures become effective immediately.

At the EEC summit, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expressed dissatisfaction with the agreement which foresees a dismantling of state aid to steel at a slower rate than that sought by Bonn.

The final cut-off date for subsidies to steel means that Germany's almost unsubsidized steelmakers will have to continue to compete against heavily supported producers in other EEC countries until the end of 1985.

Datsun name 'may be dropped'

A report that Nissan Motor Company, the Japanese car maker, is to start selling its cars under the Nissan name rather than Datsun, has been criticized by the company's American dealers. In Tokyo, a Nissan spokesman was quoted as saying a change from Datsun was under consideration, but no final decision has been made.

Australian oil probe

Barrick Petroleum (Australia) will spend over Aus \$30m (£17.5m) on oil and gas exploration in Western Australia over the next three years. Saudi multi-millionaire Adnan Khushoggi has a controlling interest in the company, which has previously been involved in oil and gas exploration in the United States and Canada.

Japan 'on upturn'

The latest set of statistics indicates that Japan's economy will pick up in coming months, according to the Economic Planning Agency in Tokyo. Japan's economy has apparently bottomed out, the agency says, and will start recovering fully in the near future.

Pipeline call

Eighteen Congressional Representatives and 15 Senators urged President Reagan to call for a multi-millionaire Adnan Khushoggi to build a natural gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe.

Swiss liquidity rise

Swiss banking liquidity rose sharply in the final third of June according to figures in the Swiss National Bank's latest statement from Zurich. Clearing accounts of Swiss banks, commerce and industry rose to SwFr11,242m (£2,810m).

Nuclear fuel pact

Japan and the United States have reached agreement for joint research into the production of high quality, economical fuel for fast breeder reactors, the semi-official Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation said in Tokyo.

Poor sugar crop

Mexico's sugar production in the 1981-82 harvest will be at least 150,000 tons less than forecast, because of heavy rains, according to the executive secretary of the national sugar workers union.

Dutch import price up

The index of Dutch import prices rose an unadjusted 1.3 per cent to 159 in April (1975=100) from 157 in March, and was 14.4 per cent above April 1980.

Aid for Sri Lanka

Lending countries, attending a World Bank sponsored group conference in Tokyo, have pledged to extend Sri Lanka \$830m (£434m) in economic aid.

Portugal's IMF loan

Portugal will shortly sign for a \$1,000m (£523m) loan from the International Monetary Fund, the finance ministry said in Lisbon.

Lloyd's rebels ready to form breakaway group

By Richard Allen, Insurance Correspondent

A group of Lloyd's members is attempting to set up a new body of underwriting names to rival the External Names Association formed under the chairmanship of Lady Middleton last year.

The new association is planned ostensibly to select eight external representatives to a new ruling council envisaged under the Lloyd's Bill on self-regulation.

But the move throws into sharp focus the deep divisions of opinion over various aspects of the Bill which, if successful, could dictate how Lloyd's conducts its affairs for the rest of the century.

Behind the move is a breakaway faction from the External Names Association. The group,

led by Mr John Rew, opposed a decision by Lady Middleton's supporters to back a petition to Parliament seeking extensive changes in the Bill.

The petition was instrumental in bringing about parliamentary demands for amendments.

Lloyd's 20,000 membership is to vote on July 17 on whether to accept the demands or risk the Bill being dropped from the parliamentary schedule.

In a letter seeking support for the new association from underwriting agents, the rebel group declares: "We and a substantial number of people who support us believe that her (Lady Middleton's) association is unrepresentative and will only have a brief existence."

General Electric to buy new Thorn scanner

By Bill Johnstone

Picker International, the medical electronics subsidiary of General Electric, has agreed in principle to acquire nuclear magnetic resonance technology from Thorn EMI to be used for medical diagnosis.

No financial details of the arrangement have been disclosed except that it was "a substantial consideration". Under the agreement, Picker International also will acquire a scanner that uses the technology and is under test at Hammersmith Hospital in London.

The technique, called NMR, is an old technology that has been given a new application. It has been used for years industrially for testing materials, among other applications, but

this is the first time that it will be used on a large scale for medical diagnosis.

NMR surrounds the body with a magnetic field and monitors the radiation inherent in the body.

Instruments are now sensitive enough to measure these low levels of radiation, which are used to form a picture of the body.

Unlike the body scanner, which was invented by Thorn EMI and which in 1972 launched the company into medical electronics on a grand scale, the NMR technique does not penetrate the body with X-rays.

The new NMR scanners are expected to be on the market within 18 months.

GRANADA GROUP

Results for 28 weeks ended 11 April 1981 (unaudited)

	1981 £000	1980 £000	52 weeks ended 27 September 1980 £000
Turnover	190,953	168,705	331,082
Trading surplus before charging:	50,154	46,686	91,678
Depreciation—Rental Assets	18,821	17,644	35,180
—Other Assets	4,418	3,886	8,429
Interest	2,473	2,257	4,570
	25,712	23,787	48,179
Trading profit before Employee Share Scheme, Taxation and Minority Interests (note 2)	24,442	22,899	43,499
Employee Share Scheme (note 3)	—	—	1,013
	24,442	22,899	42,486
Taxation (note 4)	13,511	12,269	21,973
Profit after Taxation	10,931	10,630	20,513
Minority Interests:	162	126	307
	10,769	10,504	20,206
Earnings per share (note 5)	6.52p	6.73p	12.94p

- These results are prepared under the historical cost convention.
- Profits before taxation in the first 28 weeks were 6.7% above those for the same period last year. If trading continues as at present the improvement over last year will be rather greater for the year as a whole.
- The amount that may be allocated to the Employee Share Scheme will be dealt with by the Board when the results for the financial year are known.
- The taxation charge of £13,511,000 is after full provision for deferred taxation on UK Rental and Television profits.
- Earnings per share 6.52p (1980—6.73p) is based on earnings of £10,769,000 (1980—£10,504,000) and on 165,213,274 Ordinary and 'A' Ordinary shares in issue at 11 April 1981 (1980—156,160,675).
- The movement in the exchange rate of Sterling in the 28 weeks ended 11 April 1981 results in an unrealised credit of £844,000 (1980—£1,056,000). Such adjustment will be dealt with in the Annual Accounts.
- An interim dividend of 1.75p per share which with the related tax credit equals 10.0% (1980—9.05%), an increase of 10.5% and amounting to £2,891,000 (1980—£2,474,000) will be paid on 1 October 1981 to shareholders on the register at 4 September 1981.

Alex Bernstein, Chairman
1 July 1981



GRANADA GROUP LIMITED 36 Golden Square London W1R 4AH

Energy Agency fears oil price explosion

By Frances Williams

Another oil price explosion is imminent, unless Western industrialized nations take tougher action to cut their consumption, the International Energy Agency (IEA) says.

The warning comes in its 1980 review of member countries' energy policies and programmes.

The industrialized countries have made considerable progress in conserving oil, but their efforts need to be intensified to guard against a recurrence of tight oil markets, which could lead once again to intense price pressures, the agency says.

The IEA cautions that the present world oil glut, caused by falling world demand, and the resulting downward pressure on prices, is unlikely to persist after the end of the year.

Required imports by IEA's 21 member countries are forecast at 24 million to 25 million barrels a day throughout the 1980s, similar to the 24.5 mbd in 1979. This compares with increasing demand from the rest of the world, which will put upward pressure on prices.

On the basis of member country submissions, the agency calculates that there will be a shortfall of 4.2 million barrels a day in 1985 equivalent to 10 per cent of IEA oil demand or 16 per cent of IEA imports. The calculation assumes that the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries will produce about 30 mbd, rather than the 1979 production of 31.5 mbd, but considerably more than

present estimated levels of 22 mbd.

The IEA believes that net imports of oil could be cut to 19-20 mbd in 1990. But, assuming economic growth of around 3 per cent a year, this would mean slashing oil use per unit of gross domestic product by 37 per cent over the decade and increasing domestic energy supplies by 26 per cent, including a 50 per cent rise in coal production and a 170 per cent increase in nuclear supplies.

Failure to meet these objectives could result in another oil price shock and dampen economic growth in the 1990s, the IEA says.

A third of Western Europe's oil refining capacity, much of which is operating at record losses, may never be used again, Mr William S. Barrack, chairman and chief executive of Texaco, said yesterday (Edward Townsend writes).

Europe's capacity for crude oil distillation is seven million barrels a day greater than present consumption.

Mr David Howell, the Energy Secretary, yesterday appeared to contradict the recent British National Oil Corporation's pledge to keep North Sea prices pegged to Saudi Arabian levels (Anne Warden writes).

He told an oil conference in London there was no reason why United Kingdom prices should not rise to the appropriate market level. "Since the Government is committed to the operation of the market, it is complicated since the well is not fully on stream."

Business appointments

Thorn EMI new board member

Lord Brabourne has joined the board of Thorn EMI in a non-executive capacity.

Mr Peter Rowland has been made secretary to the TSB Group.

Mr R. A. Bray is the new managing director of natural gas utility for exploration and production of Esso Petroleum, Mr B. A. Sachs becomes executive director with responsibility for natural gas.

Mr Roger Wain is now senior vice-president and general manager for Great Britain of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Mr A. B. Hedgecock has become an executive director of Willis Faber and Dumas, Miss A. M. Davidson has joined the board of Willis Faber & Dumas (Agencies).

Sir Norman Blegg has joined the board of Banco de Bilbao.

Mr Jim Mann has been made director of the industrial product division of Johnson Wax.

Mr Jerry Bartlett is now a director of Tarmac National Construction.

Mr Jonathan M. Fry has become chief executive of Burnish Speciality Chemicals, formerly as a division of Burnish Oil Trading.

Viscount Colville and Mr J. A. Sibley have joined the board of Thames Television.

Mr R. M. Godfrey has been made a divisional director and takes over the duties of plant director.

Mr Paul Sauter becomes chief executive of Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Mr John Ramsden is now a managing director of Selsdon (Management).

Mr J. P. Clay is to join the board of Globe Management, a subsidiary of Globe Investment Trust.

Mr David Korda has joined the main board of Film Finance.

Mr E. A. A. Briell has been made a director of Group 4 Total Security, Ireland.

Dr A. J. S. Polwell has joined Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Sons, as director and general manager of Ringier Kings.

Mr A. H. Westropp has joined the board of the Sussex Mutual Building Society.

Mr Dennis Westery has become a non-executive director of KCA International.

Messrs F. C. Jeffrey and Mr R. Whitmore have joined the board of the Reliance Fire & Accident Corporation.

Mr John Dickson has joined Watney Mann National Sales as sales director.

Mr E. A. A. Briell has been made an executive director of B.A.T. Industries.

Mr Chris Adams, Mr John Bowman, Mr John Dave and Mr Ashley Meredith have all become partners of Thomson McLintock and Company, chartered accountants, on the merger of their firm.

Brent Bowman & Partners, with Thomson McLintock and Company, has been made a non-executive director of the Value gas-appliance company.

Mr Ronald Harris has been made group financial controller of Tate & Lyle.

Mr K. J. Peters has become a director of Thomson North Sea and Scottish Petroleum.

Mr Richard Hill is now marketing director; Mr Marvyn Robinson, technical director; Mr Ian

Scambury, production director; and Mr Jeff Brydon, sales director, of British Water Treatment Company.

Mr Kenneth Bacon is to join the MEL Division of Philips Electronics and will become managing director on January 1, 1982, on the retirement of Mr Brian Terry.

Mr Reider Niemi has been made managing director of Seaway Diving (UK).

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Chamberlin & Hill Limited

Year ended 31st March	1981 £000	1980 £000
Turnover	9,187	10,570
Profit before tax	654	1,018
Earnings per share	17.67p	16.77p
Dividends per share	2.75p	2.6p

In view of the extremely difficult trading conditions the results must be regarded as very satisfactory and, as an expression of confidence, the Directors recommend an increase in the final dividend to 1.65p (1.5p).

Demand on the foundries has averaged 55-60% since last July. The engineering subsidiaries also worked below capacity at times but they fared considerably better, contributing a greater proportion of group turnover and profits.

There has been some improvement since the end of the year in the level of orders for the foundries, but there are, as yet, no signs of a return to full-time working. The position in the subsidiary companies remains satisfactory and plans to increase the market penetration of their products are well advanced.

J. R. Eades, Chairman

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Pyrrhic victory for British Sugar

British Sugar Corporation may have won its cliff-hanging battle for independence by a whisker but the outcome of this year-long struggle is hardly satisfactory for anyone concerned. S & W Berisford is left holding a huge chunk of BSC equity through which it can have little hope of influencing the Corporation. BSC's management may be restrained by the knowledge that two-fifths of its equity is in hostile hands, the British Government could be in a cleft stick over its plans to sell its 24 per cent holding, and much-needed reorganization of the sugar industry seems as far away as ever.

Meanwhile, Schroder Wagg which loyally stumped up £7m to support its client is left nervously eyeing the BSC price which fell to 33p last night, compared with the 35p it paid for its shares.

Having paid around £3 for its shares, Berisford is unlikely to flood the market with equity but its threat to hold on with view to bidding again in a year could make any placing of the Government's stake a critical issue. Perhaps Berisford should accept defeat gracefully and arrange a placing of its own holdings with institutions, something Schroder argues could be done without upsetting the price.

Sterling Renewed pressure

Dollar interest rates stubbornly refuse to lie down and yesterday afternoon the Federal Funds rate in New York once again popped up above the 21 per cent level. True, it was a make-up day for United States banks, but there was no doubt that the general firmness in dollar rates made it another good day for the United States currency. On the receiving end, of course, was sterling, which is generally out of favour anyway as the downward pressure on world oil prices continues.

The point of real interest now for foreign exchange markets is how the United Kingdom authorities will react if the dollar continues to stay in demand. The Government's avowed policy is, of course, not to intervene in foreign exchange markets in pursuit of an exchange rate target. Certainly, there was no serious intervention to try and hold the pound above the \$2 level. What the market now wants to see is whether there will be a more active attempt to hold the \$1.90 level as the potential cost pressures of a falling pound grow stronger. In early New York trading yesterday sterling started to slip below the \$1.90 level.

Meanwhile, short-term interest rates in the United Kingdom continue to be unaffected by the pull of dollar rates. The impact of the civil service dispute on tax payments is keeping liquidity in good supply and, as Greenwells point out in their latest Monetary Bulletin (generally in favour of the proposed monetary control changes) the authorities show little sign of yielding their discretion in the setting of short-term rates, whatever they may say to the contrary.

In the gilts market, however, rates are far more susceptible to United States rates and the performance of sterling. All of which is encouraging the market to speculate that the next tranche of Government funding will be through a further issue of index-linked stock. There is the danger that such an issue, a natural in the circumstances, could be taken as a sign of panic.

Industrial lifeboat Choppy waters

In just two days two well-known companies, Richards and Wallington and yesterday, Norvic, have had to call in the receiver following withdrawal of the bankers' support which had kept them going since news of their acute financial difficulties first surfaced a few months ago. It is early days yet, but it does at least raise the spectre of the rush of company failures which the pessimists were predicting more than a year ago.

It would also be premature to suggest that the clearing banks are rowing their industrial lifeboat back in. If there has been

any change of heart, it probably lies in their perception of where the economy is heading. Bankers could reasonably hope a year ago to support companies with stretched balance sheets for perhaps a year, but no longer. It is now looking so that for many manufacturing companies the worst trading period in their history is being followed by an equally tough time. Last week, for example, Vickers, a fairly representative engineering group, said that the upturn in its orders that it had seen only three months ago had evaporated. For many other groups the problem of income gearing, a much more fundamental hardship than capital gearing, looks likely to last much longer with no end in sight to high interest rates.

So the banks cannot now rely on an early economic recovery to ensure the safety of their loans and that ultimately appears to have been the reason why the banks would no longer continue sheltering Norvic and Richards and Wallington.

Meanwhile, the seeds have been sown by the Conservative Industry Committee for a new assault on the banks' lending policies. Its study group has been frankly set up to prove where the banks have gone wrong in lending on excessively short terms with a view to shifting the Government this autumn into either discreet pressure or specific measures. Clearly, after their success in pushing through the loan guarantee scheme the small business campaigners and their friends believe they can make significant headway on this front. After all, the banks had fought loan guarantees from the beginning.

The central plank of the group's thinking at this stage is that the banks have failed to understand the needs of industry. As a result, they have effectively restricted the demands of industry which has become used to living in a short-term lending environment. The evidence will make interesting reading and, if the campaign proceeds with anything like the success of the loan guarantee campaign, the banks have a hard and highly political winter ahead of them.

Trident Television Acceptable solution

Given the present poor outlook for television contractors, Trident could scarcely have had a worse background for selling off majority stakes in Yorkshire and Tyne Tees television, or for resolving the problem of reaching an arrangement which will satisfy both Trident shareholders and prove attractive enough to encourage new investors.

In the event, Trident has come up with a deal with which its own shareholders—having suffered the blow of seeing the franchises lost—can be reasonably happy. The sale of the two companies and repayment of inter-company debt will yield £11.2m—not all immediately—against which can be set the cost of Trident's £3.1m equity investment in the two new holding companies. Adjusting last September's balance sheet for the divestment shows a £3.3m boost to net worth to £30.5m—equal to 62p a share—including £10.5m of cash and short term deposits.

Trident also receives rental payments on technical equipment and studios from both the new companies and in the first year this will total £3.5m. Together with the profits on its other remaining activities, such as leisure parks and scenery-making and interest on the cash it has amassed, there seems a fair chance that the present dividend payment will be safe once the franchises disappear at the end of the year.

Down in yesterday to 54p, the shares stand on a yield of 10.5 per cent and below net asset value. The future depends on how Trident now fares in its attempts to diversify into areas such as satellite and cable television and how its film distribution company in the United States—which has yet to make a contribution—progresses. It will also, of course, have its stakes in Yorkshire and Tyne Tees, although whether there will be dividend payments from these in 1982 must remain to be seen. On the whole, though, Trident seems to have extracted itself reasonably well and perhaps there will be more news at the extraordinary meeting later this month on the group's future plans.

One of the City's fiercest, longest and most expensive bid battles ended a decisive phase yesterday when S & W Berisford, the fast growing commodity traders, failed to gain control of British Sugar Corporation, the country's only refiner of best sugar. It had bid £204m in April.

As the smoke of battle cleared, it revealed considerable confusion. The outcome, with Berisford 2 per cent short of the 42.6 per cent it needed to succeed, leaves many questions unanswered.

The immediate question is whether Berisford will sell all or part of its stake. If it does not sell, how will Berisford choose to wield what its finance director, Mr Gordon Strickland, described as a "dominant influence"?

In the longer term there is possibility under Takeover Panel rules, that Berisford will return with another offer in a year. During that interval, however, there will be plenty of time for reflection. The reorganization of the British sugar industry, which a successful bid implied, has been postponed.

As the loser for the moment at least, Berisford is faced with the greatest difficulties. It has been interested in British Sugar for the better part of a decade. Acquiring a big manufacturing business in an industry complementary to Berisford's trading activity—Berisford is Britain's and possibly the world's biggest sugar trader—was a vital step in its plans to diversify away from the increasingly volatile commodity world.

But the history of the bid battle suggests that British Sugar and Berisford perhaps had less in common than appears from their mutual interest in sugar. Berisford is headed by Mr Ephraim Margulies who is widely regarded in the City as a commodity trader of genius. Largely under his direction, Berisford's pre-tax profits grew from £2.74m in 1971 to £36.1m in 1980.

British Sugar's record has been less spectacular. Its pre-tax profits rose from £5.89m to £34.2m over the same period. But the rate of profits growth has accelerated noticeably over the last five years, partly because of the hard-nosed direction given by Mr John Beckett, the company's chief executive.

The contrast between Mr Margulies, the archetypal trader, and Mr Beckett, very much the modern corporate manager, gave the battle its particular character—almost a clash of cultures. It also raised one of the critical issues: is Berisford capable of running successfully a manufacturing business?

This question was given extra piquancy by Mr Beckett's determination to develop British Sugar's marketing, a previously neglected area, as well as

A bitter lesson for Berisford



Mr John Beckett, British Sugar's chief executive, tried to eliminate the sugar market's middle-men.

the manufacturing. While £150m has been spent on modernizing the corporation's refineries—a programme which included four factory closures—British Sugar has tried to eliminate some of the sugar market's middle-men. As a result, some sugar merchants have lodged a complaint with European Commission alleging abuse of market power.

British Sugar's modernization, assisted by this year's increase in EEC sugar prices, enabled the corporation to forecast 1981 profits of £45m. This was a rising exchange rate, which reinforces the general squeeze on costs.

The alternative approach, devaluation, goes more for higher output by making United Kingdom goods more price-competitive than overseas goods in both export and domestic markets. Most advocates of devaluation policies now accept, however, that devaluation loses its effectiveness without a stringent domestic policy to prevent compensatory wage increases.

Where does all this leave us? There are a number of theoretical options, though none, at least in a United Kingdom context, which can be realistically pursued without short-term pressure on living standards.

In practice, however, we are left with a policy of progressive disinflation of the money supply with the aim of steadily reducing back the rate of increase in nominal costs. There is no room for applied stimulation to throughput, and little sign of the supply-side miracle that would lead to self-generated increases.

In other words, cost containment must continue to bear the brunt, and living standards will fall accordingly if the policy is applied effectively. Is it possible, then, to estimate by how much living standards may fall?

When looking at what needs to be done to United Kingdom competitiveness, one can only talk in general terms, and measures of competitiveness are in any case far from precise.

What should be an important point in the United Kingdom's favour, however, is that a significant improvement in competitiveness may not need the kind of cutback in living standards that might be needed in a similar situation in another country.

That is because there are two very different strands to the deterioration of competitiveness in Britain. One stems from the above average rate of inflation; the other has to do with North Sea oil.

To correct the deterioration stemming from the first definitely begs a cutback in living standards.

The latter is more complex, but it is clearly nonsense to argue that because we have North Sea oil there should be no benefit to living standards, unless that is the economic adjustment to North Sea oil is so badly handled that it leads to an unnecessary loss of large sectors of the economy along the way.

What was clear under a floating exchange rate regime was that the advent of North Sea oil would tend to raise the exchange rate. That in turn meant that internationally competing non-oil industries would have to contain their nominal costs even more rigorously than before if they were to maintain their competitiveness. But even if that meant static, or possibly falling, nominal levels of pay, it need not have meant any fall

(or any other bidder), providing financial information equivalent to that of an independent company.

Berisford reached agreement with the Department of Trade on both conditions, even if negotiations were tougher than the company had expected. But the delay had enabled British Sugar to marshal its defences. Its dividend was raised, its assets revalued, and Mr Beckett stressed Berisford's weak profit expectations for the year ahead.

Manoeuvres like this are part of the rough and tumble of takeovers. But this bid had one important novel feature: 24 per cent of British Sugar is held by the Government. British Sugar was set up in 1935 as a strategic company, intended to develop the country's best resources and lessen dependence on imported cane sugar.

Much depended on what would happen if the bid failed. In principle the Government is committed to its sale. But in order to avoid favouring one party or another, the Government said it would sell to the buyer of the majority of uncommitted shares, leaving out its holding and 9 per cent already in Berisford's hands.

This meant that Berisford needed 42.6 per cent of the votes. At 3 pm yesterday it had just over 40 per cent which, as Mr Percival pointed out, was over half the available equity. The Government's policy is now important because of the impact a sale might have on British Sugar's share price and on the chances of Berisford making again.

Schroder Wagg, the merchant banker which handled British Sugar's defence, partly by buying £7m of British Sugar shares on its own account, has tried to persuade the Government to place its holding mainly with institutional investors.

For several years sugar consumption in Britain has been declining. It was 2.3 million tonnes in 1980, some 350,000 tonnes less than in 1975. At the same time EEC pricing policy has favoured beet against cane. British Sugar's output has risen over the same five years from 800,000 tonnes to more than 1.1 million tonnes increasing its market share at the expense of Tate & Lyle.

Berisford's key argument was that it would be able to protect British Sugar against a contracting market by its superior marketing skills, especially in exporting sugar. British Sugar's claim that it was quite capable of marketing its production will now be tested more than ever.

If it fails, Berisford will feel it is vindicated. If it succeeds, Berisford can look forward to dividends and capital gains. The argument is far from over.

Economic notebook

Why living standards will continue to fall

Last week Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Government's spokesman, said that the standard for the next year would be "no more than 5 per cent". But the implication was clear enough: pay should rise more slowly than prices over the coming 12 months and living standards must fall.

What the Chancellor (and the CBI) have said, however, is nothing compared to the thoughts of the Bank of England in the June edition of its *Quarterly Bulletin*.

The Bank went as far as to suggest that there was to be a sustained improvement in the United Kingdom's international competitiveness, which presumably is what we are after as the only way of protecting our living standards; then pay increases (other than those for productivity) might have to be "negligible" for a number of years.

Moreover, if one thinks about this apparently extreme statement a moment longer, the implication is more explicit: still, for what the Bank seems to be dressing up in the guise of a pay norm for a number of years is an assessment that to get the misery over any more quickly requires a cut in nominal wages.

The Bank's conclusion is drawn from its analysis of the alarming deterioration in Britain's competitive position—some 50 per cent since 1978. While the more moderate pay increases of the latest year, when coupled with the recent decline of sterling, may have (temporarily?) stopped the rot, the Bank makes it clear that

many companies will continue to find the going tough and will need to improve their competitiveness further.

What the Bank says is this: to sustain the improved competitiveness needed to protect living standards over the longer term one must ensure that unit costs rise more slowly than those of our competitors or, in other words, that our productivity grows faster than theirs.

You can approach increased productivity from two ends. You can either put the emphasis on increasing output, or you place it rather more heavily on cost-cutting. Clearly, the former is the more desirable route since increased output is synonymous with improving living standards, at least as measured economically.

But it is, of course, easier said than done. The traditional way of setting out to accelerate throughput in national terms is through an official stimulus to the economy. But demand management in that sense is a discredited policy now on the grounds that it produces counter-productive inflationary consequences.

The other conventional approach is from the cost end. This means action to keep labour costs growing much in line with those elsewhere. To this end, the Government has set monetary targets with a view to letting the labour market see the amount of additional money it considers appropriate to create in any one year.

There is, of course, a further line of approach to competitiveness problems. That is through exchange rate policy. While

the present government remains largely agnostic when it comes to an active exchange rate policy, it is clear that exchange rate movements, induced by monetary policy, do in fact play some part in its strategy. In terms of a counter-inflationary policy that means a rising exchange rate, which reinforces the general squeeze on costs.

The alternative approach, devaluation, goes more for higher output by making United Kingdom goods more price-competitive than overseas goods in both export and domestic markets. Most advocates of devaluation policies now accept, however, that devaluation loses its effectiveness without a stringent domestic policy to prevent compensatory wage increases.

Where does all this leave us? There are a number of theoretical options, though none, at least in a United Kingdom context, which can be realistically pursued without short-term pressure on living standards.

In practice, however, we are left with a policy of progressive disinflation of the money supply with the aim of steadily reducing back the rate of increase in nominal costs. There is no room for applied stimulation to throughput, and little sign of the supply-side miracle that would lead to self-generated increases.

In other words, cost containment must continue to bear the brunt, and living standards will fall accordingly if the policy is applied effectively. Is it possible, then, to estimate by how much living standards may fall?

The answer has to be "no". When looking at what needs to be done to United Kingdom competitiveness, one can only talk in general terms, and measures of competitiveness are in any case far from precise.

What should be an important point in the United Kingdom's favour, however, is that a significant improvement in competitiveness may not need the kind of cutback in living standards that might be needed in a similar situation in another country.

That is because there are two very different strands to the deterioration of competitiveness in Britain. One stems from the above average rate of inflation; the other has to do with North Sea oil.

To correct the deterioration stemming from the first definitely begs a cutback in living standards.

The latter is more complex, but it is clearly nonsense to argue that because we have North Sea oil there should be no benefit to living standards, unless that is the economic adjustment to North Sea oil is so badly handled that it leads to an unnecessary loss of large sectors of the economy along the way.

What was clear under a floating exchange rate regime was that the advent of North Sea oil would tend to raise the exchange rate. That in turn meant that internationally competing non-oil industries would have to contain their nominal costs even more rigorously than before if they were to maintain their competitiveness. But even if that meant static, or possibly falling, nominal levels of pay, it need not have meant any fall

in real living standards. Offsetting benefits would have come through the redistribution of North Sea tax revenue and lower import prices.

That said, the present situation is not helped by the fact that most of the benefit of the exchange rate appreciation on living standards has already been restrained without any adequate restraint on nominal incomes.

As it is, it looks as if the Government is simply going to plod on with its gradualist policies. Drawing up its spending programmes in cash terms for next year may help it to underwrite to those working in the public sector the trade-off between further wage increases and the score for fresh investment and greater employment opportunities. Private sector employees are trying to edge their way towards "productivity only" pay awards in many cases. That may help, but will not be enough.

The big gamble, of course, would be a two-year pay freeze, slashed short-term interest rates (leading to a lower exchange rate) and the redistribution of debt interest savings through lower taxes or higher public sector investment.

It would acknowledge the need for a sharp cut in living standards, leave time to consider the future of pay bargaining, stand the chance of reducing unemployment significantly, and, last but not least, offer the best chance of attaining the targets of the Medium-Term Financial Strategy.

John Whitmore

Business Diary: Art for mart's sake

The Contemporary Art Society, whose annual general meeting was held in the City last night, is the beneficiary of a policy that might be described as art for mart's sake.

The society is a charity, which acquires the work of living artists for gift or loan to public galleries, and Nancy Balfour, the chairman (below, yesterday, with a Nicholas Pope sculpture she owns) tell me that unlike most other charities they have never had it so good. Miss Balfour says it is all due to interest in the society being shown by business firms, particularly since the corporate membership scheme was brought in three years ago.

This entitles firms to advice on buying, borrowing or commissioning pictures by living artists. Some firms, however, turn over a whole buying programme to the society.

The society is half way through just such a programme

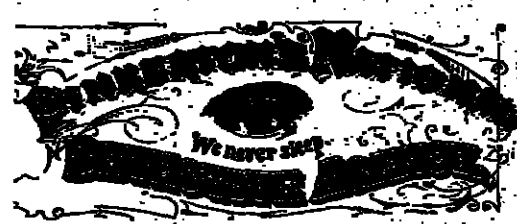
The phrase "private eye" is said to have originated from the eye motif on this advertisement (right) for the first office of the Pinkerton detective agency which opened in Chicago in 1850. Pinkerton's, the holder of a thousand commercial secrets, is now setting up its first office outside North America.

One commercial secret Pinkerton's chief, Tony Purbrick, did not have last night, however, was whether British Telecom is going to lay on the phone in time for the opening of the new office on Monday.

Purbrick is to speak to the British Telecom this morning to confirm whether Pinkerton's is in business or not. If the answer is no, then so far as Britain is concerned the world's largest private security guard and investigator will have to remain even more inscrutable than normal.

If all this sounds very British and un-American, then it would not be entirely out of keeping. The founder of the company, Allan Pinkerton was born in Glasgow 162 years ago. Purbrick, the managing director of Pinkerton UK, is a former British policeman, who joined Pinkerton's 13 years ago, and his manager, Denis Myers was also born here.

Purbrick told me yesterday: "We're not moving here because of the American banks and oil



companies. It's going to be a British operation, operating in the British market, and we'll be hiring British staff". Other European offices may be opened.

One area of work that is growing, both in the United States and here, he says, is executive protection.

"I don't mean providing bodyguards for businessmen, so much as devising a complete safety programme for him and his whole family, although that could involve bodyguards", he says.

One area of work that is not growing for Pinkerton's at any rate, is that staple of pulp fiction: "Our founder wrote out some rules in his own hand," said Purbrick, "no personal, no divorce work. Our investigators stick to things like theft, surveillance, and insurance claims."

And civil servants promised during its election campaign.

In order to give them the legally necessary space in which to work the calculation is that they will need something in the region of 4 million square meters of extra office space—which is something like five times the amount contained in the huge new complex of La Defense on the western outskirts of Paris.

Wootton reckons that property developers—not to mention the

international consultants—can feel pretty cheerful about the immediate future in socialist France.

Bond aid?

I hear that Christopher Tugendhat, the former Tory MP and now EEC Budget Commissioner, is letting it be known that he is prepared to take the present Tory Government to the European Court.

Talks are going on between EEC and United Kingdom officials about the system whereby the British Chancellor, alone among his European opposite numbers, expects excise duty to be paid on spirits and imported wines the moment they leave bond for the shops.

This means importers here have to finance payments of up to £18m in the pre-Christmas ordering rush, yet wait up until three months to get their money back from wholesalers and the shops.

The Tories supported a deferred payment plan when in Opposition, but are not so keen on it now. Tugendhat is saying that if the talks fail he will get tough.

An 800-page Chinese-English telephone directory of more than 20,000 frequently-used telephone numbers in China is to go on sale on the mainland and in Hong Kong. The 1981 China Telephone Directory, the first such comprehensive directory ever to be published in China, has been compiled by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. It will give over 20,000 numbers in about 40 large cities, but there will be little chance of winning the wrong number—no private numbers will be listed.

Ross Davies

BPB Industries Ltd

Plaster, plasterboard and other building materials

Paper, paperboard and packaging products

- Profit of £42 million in difficult trading conditions — much benefit from higher productivity and energy savings
- Modernisation and cost-saving capital expenditure continues
- Reasonable hope for maintained profits in 1981/82 and longer term outlook remains excellent

F. Geoffrey Flood Chairman

	1981	1980
	£ million	£ million
Sales	361	341
Profit before tax	42	47
Attributable profit (after tax)	30	34
Earnings per share	P 32.4	P 37.6
Dividends per share (including tax credit)	12.857	12.857

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Ferguson House, 15/17 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5JE.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Sterling setback leaves gilts sharply lower

Government securities suffered a sharp reversal yesterday as the pound continued to lose ground against the dollar, reaching its lowest level for three years.

Jobbers reported a persistent stream of sellers throughout the day with sentiment further undermined by suggestions of another Government indexed-linked stock issue. By the close prices were closing generally on the bottom with losses extending to £1 in longs and up to £1 in shorts.

However, the upset in gilts made little impression in equities where prices continued to advance in a broad line. Dealers admitted that, although interest in several leading sectors continued unabated, electricals was particularly firm feature ahead of GEC's figures today, and even stocks returned to favour with several bargain hunters doing the rounds. Banks and financials on the other hand displayed a mixed look with price taking in evidence after a firm start.

The FT Index ended the day 3.9 higher at 548.7 after being 0.5 lower at 10 am. Leading industrial enjoyed a firm session although volume still left a lot to be desired. Shares of BOC International, in short supply after the recent convertible rights issue, raced ahead 5p to 131p with Unilever adding 8p to 50p and Bechtel at 26p, Glaxo at 36p and Hawker Siddeley at 33p.

all putting on 4p. Smaller gains were seen in Dunlop at 82p, Courtaulds at 67p and Vickers at 164p, but ICI ended the day with a 2p shortfall at 278p as did Fisons at 146p and Tubes at 154p.

GEC's full-year figures, due out today, are expected to reveal pretax profits of between £470m and £480m against £416m last year. But the market insists that if the share price is to gain any benefit from the figures a one-for-one scrip must be included. The shares closed 8p up at 73p.

Shares of Norvic Securities were suspended at 7p ahead of the announcement that the receiver had been called in.

British Sugar dipped 10p to 33p after the news that S & W Berisford's £201m bid had

Stock markets

Sterling setback leaves gilts sharply lower

Japsed. Berisford ended the day 3p stronger at 134p. Elsewhere, in foods J. Sainsbury firmed 12p to 144p following the chairman's encouraging remarks at the annual meeting and Harewood Foods put on another 10p to 255p in the wake of recent figures. Favourable comment was also good for 4p on Wm Morrison at 172p, but Avana lost 7p to 235p after profits in line with expectations.

News of pretax losses wiped 27p from Burns & Anderson at 27p with disappointing interim figures responsible for a 6p fall in Granada at 246p. The increased dividend put 6p on Stead & Simpson 'A' at 54p, with Bett Bros 7p stronger at 66p after its interim report. Still suffering from recent trading news, Polymark closed 5p cheaper at 101p, after 95p, and Exel fell 10p to 203p

after announcing a £4.2m rights issue. Speculative attention lifted Flight Refuelling 10p at 383p, Laird Group 8p to 133p, Rothmans International 'B' 11p to 76p, John Finlay 11p to 142p.

Arbutnot Latham fell 10p to 345p yesterday on the absence of concrete takeover news, but the impression persists that the eventual bid price will be well over 400p.

And Matthew Hall 7p to 106p. But profit taking after a recent strong run left HI Quick 4p easier at 57p. Electricals advanced strongly, much to the surprise of the jobbers, ahead of GEC's figures last today. In this condition Rascal rose 8p to 126p, Plessey 5p to 339p, Ferranti 5p to 585p and BICC 7p to 207p.

News of Rediffusion's acquisition of Southern Rentals clipped 5p from the price at 184p. Stores returned to favour led by GUS 'A', with figures out soon, climbing 18p to 448p. Rallies also saw Mothercare rise 6p to 206p, Freemans 5p to 108p and Empire Stores 2p to 81p. But Currys lost 8p to 203p.

Banks encountered profit taking after a good start with Barclays on 44p, Lloyds on 40p and Nat West on 38p all unchanged, and Midland 3p lighter at 328p. Among discount houses Union Discount improved 10p to 461p while among financials the Watling House improved 5p to 82p, although Arbutnot Latham succumbed to profit taking, falling 10p to 345p.

Profit taking was also in evidence among insurance where Sun Alliance lost 10p to 894p, General Accident 6p to 336p and GRE 2p to 338p. Equity turnover on June 30 was £115,447m (17,652 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were First Castle, Elex, Barclays, BP, new, European, Ferris, GUS 'A', European, Lloyds Bank and Chloride.

Traded options: Activity remained at a low ebb with only 909 contracts recorded of which puts accounted for 211. Rascal was the favourite with 97 calls made and 145 puts. Traditional options saw calls in Rothmans on 71p and FNFC on 31p.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Avana Group (F)	43.3(38.3)	5.5(4.3)	17.7(14.5)	3.0(2.5)	3/10	5.0(4.17*)
Granada (F)	1.5(1.3)	0.23(0.18)	64.2(58.3)	12(11.5)	1/7	—
Bett Bros (F)	9.69(9.35)	0.31(0.1)	—	0.6(0.6)	1/7	—
Burns-Anderson (F)	17.8(15.6)	0.22(0.36)	—	1.7(1.5)	1/10	—
Emery (F)	4.58(5.16)	0.09(0.165)	6.89(5.17)	3(3)	3/7	—
Granada (F)	1.5(1.3)	0.23(0.18)	64.2(58.3)	12(11.5)	1/7	—
Jacksons Bine E (F)	5.04(5.61)	0.15(0.35)	6.8(16.5)	3(3)	3/7	—
K. Taylor (F)	7.21(6.57)	0.14(0.35)	2.9(5.7)	3(3)	3/7	—
Stead & Simpson (F)	36.4(35.08)	2.12(3.51)	4.49(7.1)	2.5(2.2)	3/7	—
Technology Int. (F)	13(13.5)	0.13(0.53)	—	1.3(1.3)	3/8	—
J. W. Wassall (F)	2.28(2.15)	0.03(0.07)	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.423. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. *Adjusted for scrip. *Loss. *Includes special dividend of 3.36p. *Profit after tax. *Latest figures are for nine months, compared with six months last time.

Extel seeks £4.2m for expansion

By Rosemary Unsworth

Extel, the communications and information services group, has made its first cash call. The group is making a one-for-four rights issue at 17p a share to raise £4.2m, which will be used for further expansion through acquisition.

The shares fell 10p to 203p yesterday after the announcement, giving shareholders who take up the rights a 13 per cent discount. In the past two years the group has spent £5.8m on several acquisitions, including a 50 per cent stake in an American group, Digital Micro systems, which cost £940,000 last December.

Mr Alan Brooker, the chairman, said that the group had no specific acquisitions in mind at the moment but that it was time to strengthen the balance sheet. Capital expenditure in the last three years amounted to £7.5m.

Borrowings at the year end were £3.98m while pretax profits rose by 15 per cent to £3.58m in 1981.

Although there is no profits forecast accompanying the issue, the group says that it will pay a maintained dividend in 1982 on the increased share capital.

In 1981 the total amounted to 11.2p gross. The issue has been underwritten by Hill Samuel.

Briefly

Richards & Wallington: Mr Mark Richards, Mr Peter Parsons, of accountants, Price Waterhouse have been appointed receivers and managers of Richards & Wallington, the crane hire group whose bankers withdrew their support on Monday. The Price Waterhouse team has also been appointed as liquidators of most of the group's UK subsidiaries, except Robble Engineering and Rothe Erle (Great Britain).

The receivers expect all the companies to continue to trade normally and be sold as going concerns.

British-American Tobacco: Further to the joint statements by ICI Australia and Amstar relating to their joint venture to manufacture oriented polypropylene film in Australia, Amstar has sold 50 per cent of its shareholding in its subsidiary, ICI Australia Investments.

J. W. Wassall: In the year to March 31 last, this group fell from a pretax profit of £72,000 to a pretax loss of £37,000. Turnover was £1,200,000 compared with £1,220,000 last year. There is no ordinary dividend, compared with 0.57p gross last time.

Bett Brothers (building and public work contractors): Turnover for half-year to February 28, 1981, £9.5m (£9.5m). Pretax profits: £1,200,000 (£1,200,000). Current earnings: £1,200,000 (£1,200,000). General Portland was 33p, 1. Its board voted to reject an offer of \$45 a share from a Canadian company.

Nabisco closed at 29p unchanged. Standard Brands at 28p, off 1p. Holders of the two companies approved their merger.

American Medical International was off 1p to 14p. Texaco was off 1p to 47p. Marathon Oil fell 2p to 58p.

Brusnick Corp was 21p up 1p. Continental Corp was 3p up 1p. FMC Corp 32p off 1p. R. J. Reynolds 45p up 1p. NCR Corp 63p unchanged. Standard Oil of Indiana 55p up 1p.

Kinark Corp on the American Exchange was up 4p to 4p. The company told Dow Jones its second-quarter net jumped 125 per cent on a 20 per cent sales gain.

Petro-Lewis was up 1p to 18p.

US commodities: New York, July 1. GOLD at the Commodity Exchange, July 1, 1981, at \$340.00 per ounce. Silver, July 1, 1981, at \$10.00 per ounce. Wheat, July 1, 1981, at \$1.00 per bushel. Corn, July 1, 1981, at \$0.50 per bushel. Soybeans, July 1, 1981, at \$0.75 per bushel. Cotton, July 1, 1981, at \$0.50 per pound. Sugar, July 1, 1981, at \$0.10 per pound. Coffee, July 1, 1981, at \$0.10 per pound. Tea, July 1, 1981, at \$0.10 per pound. Rubber, July 1, 1981, at \$0.10 per pound. Petroleum, July 1, 1981, at \$0.10 per barrel. Natural Gas, July 1, 1981, at \$0.10 per cubic foot. Lumber, July 1, 1981, at \$0.10 per board foot. Hides, July 1, 1981, at \$0.10 per pound. Wool, July 1, 1981, at \$0.10 per pound. Leather, July 1, 1981, at \$0.10 per pound. Furs, July 1, 1981, at \$0.10 per pound. Pearls, July 1, 1981, at \$0.10 per pound. Gems, July 1, 1981, at \$0.10 per carat. Metals, July 1, 1981, at \$0.10 per ounce. Minerals, July 1, 1981, at \$0.10 per ton. 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
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CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: The Standards Debate (part two).
9.47 For Schools, Colleges: Science (water); 10.10 Merry-go-round; 10.55 Near and Far: Grasslands.
11.25 Cricket: The Second Test. First day's play in the England v Australia match, from Lord's. The action switches to BBC 2 at 2.35 and there are highlights, also on BBC 2, tonight at 11.30.
1.30 Check-Black: For the tiny tots; 1.45 News and weather forecast.
1.55 Wimbledon 81: The semi-finals of the Men's Singles in the Lawn Tennis Championships. Further coverage on BBC 1 at 2.35. Coverage switches to BBC 2 at 2.35, and there are highlights tonight, also on BBC 2 at 10.00 pm.
4.20 Play School: Alma Marshak, 2.00 You and Me: For the tiny tots. Susan Calland asks What Can You Hear?
2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time (water).
2.35 Cricket: The Second Test. Further coverage on BBC 1. Live coverage of these two important sporting occasions. BBC2 takes over from BBC1 at Lord's, where England are playing

cricket. What a Night for a Knight.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround: the news interpreted for the younger viewer.
5.10 We are the Champions: New series begins. Schools compete on the sports field and in the swimming baths. Today: the first heat Northern Ireland Lorne High School take on St Congall's High School, Larne, and Downshire School, Carrickfergus.
5.40 News: with Peter Woods.
5.55 Regional news magazines.
6.20 Wimbledon 81: Live coverage continues of the semi-finals of the Men's Singles.
7.25 Top of the Pops: Dave Lee Travis is the presenter. The performers include Legs and Co.
7.50 The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy: New hazards for Arthur Dent, Ford Prefect, Trillian and Zaphod Beeblebrox as they touch down on the legendary planet of Magrathea. They find themselves in the

restaurant at the end of the Universe (r).
8.30 Rings on Their Fingers: Domestic comedy series, with Diana Keen and Martha Jarvis as the newly-wed couple. The husband becomes involved in an unfortunate sequence of events involving a redhead, a brunette, three blondes and a ballpoint pen (r).
9.00 News with Richard Baker.
9.25 The Good Old Days: First in a new series of old-time variety shows, from the City Varieties Theatre, Leeds. Roy Hudd leads tonight's opening band. Other artists include the American soprano Lorna Dallas, the Irish-American tenor Robert White, Richard Sulgrove, the dance duo Bill Drysdale and Christine Cartwright, and the northern comedian Tom Mennard. The chairman, as always, is Leonard Sachs.
10.15 André Previn and Friends: New series begins. Filmed in Pittsburgh. The guests are the violinist Itzhak Perlman, the

drummer Shelley Manne, the bass player Red Mitchell, and the guitarist player Jim Hall. Tonight, it's all jazz. The classical music is yet to come.
10.55 Anatomy of a Volcano: First of four Horizon programmes transferring from BBC 2 to BBC 1. The events that led up to the eruption of Mount St Helens in the north-western United States in the spring of 1980 (see Personal Choice).
11.50 News headlines. And weather forecast.

Regions

11.50 News headlines. And weather forecast.
12.00 News.
1.00 News.
1.02 Afternoon Theatre: A Screen Test by Ken Blackburn.
1.04 The Foreigner: Saw (C).
1.15 The Bookshelf Quiz.
1.45 Story Time: Myrian Spring.
2.00 PM.
2.00 News.
2.02 Afternoon Theatre: A Screen Test by Ken Blackburn.
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BBC 2

11.00 Play School: The story John Awful (see BBC1, 4.20). Closedown at 11.25.
2.00 You and Me: For the tiny tots. Susan Calland asks What Can You Hear?
2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time (water).
2.35 Cricket: The Second Test. Further coverage on BBC 1. Live coverage of these two important sporting occasions. BBC2 takes over from BBC1 at Lord's, where England are playing

Australians on the first day of the second Test. At Wimbledon, it's the semi-finals of the Men's Singles. The commentators are Dan Maskell, Peter West, John Barrett, Mark Pegg, Ann Jones, Bill Threlkeld, and Richard Evans. More from Wimbledon tonight at 10.00 also on BBC2.
7.40 News with sub-titles for the hard of hearing. And weather forecast.
7.50 Film: Red River (1948)*. Howard Hawks' masterly western. The story of a tough

cattle man (John Wayne) who amasses an enormous herd, finds there is no market for them in Texas, and drives them across the plains to Kansas. His ruthlessness brings him into conflict with his adopted son (Montgomery Clift). Also starring Joanne Dru, Walter Brennan, Colleen Gray, John Ireland and Leah Beary. Jan. 1948. 110 min. 11.00 Wimbledon 81: Highlights of today's semi-finals of the Men's Singles. Introduced by David Vine. There is also a

look-ahead to tomorrow's play the Men's Doubles Finals and the Ladies' Singles Final.
10.45 Newsnight: All the day's news, plus special features tied to the most important of the news. Linda Alexander reads the news, and Marshall Lee handles the sports coverage.
11.30 Cricket: The Second Test. Highlights from the first day's play from Lord's in the Cornhill Insurance Test Series. Introduced by Richie Benaud. Ends at 12.05 am.

Thames

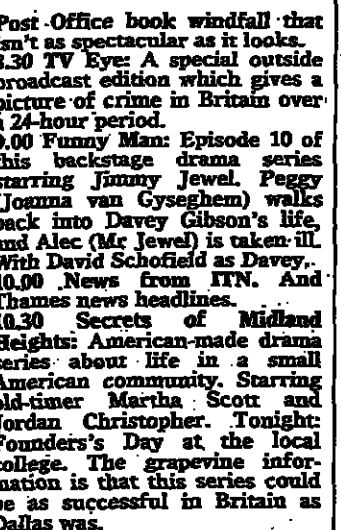
9.30 Am For Schools: Understanding politics; 9.52 Over to You; 10.09 The Selby Coalfield; 10.31 Babies and families; 10.53 A-level physics (Boltmann's constant); 11.10 With a health visitor on her rounds; 11.27 Sheep farming in Britain; 11.44 The waters off a coral reef.
12.00 The Ark Stories: John Ryan tells the story and provides the pictures. The animals' voices are supplied by Percy Edwards; 12.10 pm Stepping Stones: For the tiny tots. The story of The Three Squirrels.
12.30 The Sullivan: Serial about an Australian family during the last war. Marriage is in the air.
1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames area news.
3.30 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial. What Maggie Ferguson learns when she takes a peep inside a file in the factor's office. With Irene Sutcliffe.
3.50 Here Today: Magazine programme, presented by Marjorie Lofthouse and Richard Wyatt.
2.25 Film: Nor the Moon by Night (1958) Tale of romantic confusion, filmed in Airedale, where Belinda Lee as the girl who flies out to marry a game warden (Patrick McGowan) but is attracted to his brother



André Previn: Jazz is the theme of his programme on BBC 1 at 10.15 tonight.



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WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: (STEREO) + BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.30 Today.
8.30 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Pat Men Out: Tom Vernon in Rochester (r).
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Policing the '80s.
10.45 Morning Story: A Small Death (Henry Livings). Read by the author.
11.00 News.
11.02 Analysis: Mrs Thatcher's Rhos (r).
11.20 Esquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1981.
12.50 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
2.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: A Screen Test by Ken Blackburn.
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Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Mozart, Castelnovo-Tedesco, Sullivan, Silvestri records.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Haydn, Scott, Harry; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Donizetti records.
10.00 Violin and Piano: Richard McCabe, Rawsthorne, Anthony Payne.
11.15 Cricket: Second Test.
12.00 PM.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1981.
12.50 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
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Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read.
9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 2.45 Paul Barnett. 2.50 Dave Lee Travis. 3.40 Peter Vernon. 7.00 Wheels. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 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